

FBIS

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CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

Velayati on Iraq

OW111227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Visiting Iranian Foreign Ministers 'Ali Akbar Velayati said Wednesday Iraq is "not trustworthy" and ruled out any early settlement to the three-year war between the two countries. "We are not seeking war nor are we warmongers," Velayati told a joint news conference with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe at the Japan National Press Club.

The Iranian foreign minister charged that Iraq has violated the 1907 Hague and 1925 and 1972 Geneva treaties banning attacks on residential areas and use of chemical weapons. These and other violations of other international treaties by Iraq have convinced the Iranians that "this (Iraqi) regime is not trustworthy for any talks or negotiations for peace," Velayati told reporters after winding up talks with Abe, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Japanese leaders.

Abe said the Japanese Government conveyed to Iran its determination to help create a climate for a peaceful settlement of the three-year war and deter its escalation. "Japan has no plans to be an arbitrator or mediator in the hostilities," the Japanese foreign minister said. "We will continue to ask both Iran and Iraq for self-restraint."

Premier Nakasone and Abe voiced Japan's serious concern over "the safety of navigation in the Persian Gulf," including that of the Strait of Hormuz, through which Japan imports much of its mideast crude.

Velayati argued that the Gulf war, which he said was imposed upon Tehran by Iraq, is "not transitional" and warned his government will fight to the end "until our last right is regained" despite "support and provocations" by regional and super powers assisting the Iraqi cause. The war has inflicted heavy casualties and material losses in Iran, he admitted, adding his country's international integrity and independence is at stake.

The Japanese foreign minister warned, "The present situation there is very dangerous," which, if the two warring countries fail to exhibit self-restraint, could lead to catastrophic consequences, perhaps a global war. Velayati's talks with Nakasone, Abe and International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi ended his visit to Japan. Velayati will leave for Malaysia Thursday morning on the next leg of his Asian trip which took him to China prior to his Tokyo visit.

Japan also urged Iran to heed world opinion and not isolate itself in the ongoing military conflict with Iraq. Abe made the suggestion to Velayati during the second round of talks at the ministry.

Velayati said during the meeting his Islamic Government has no intention of escalating the war in the Gulf region, Foreign Ministry officials said. The Iranian leader also told Abe his country will not blockade the Strait of Hormuz unless Iran's crude exports were completely blocked.

Meets Trade Minister

OW111437 Tokyo KYODO in English 1354 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati asked Japan to buy more Iranian crude oil when he conferred with Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi Wednesday.

Okonogi said he took note of the request, but oil imports are basically a private matter. Japan is a major importer of Iranian crude with last year's imports totaling some 39.5 million barrels, 11 percent of Japan's total crude oil imports.

Okonogi told Velayati that Japan hopes an early passage by the Iranian parliament of a supplementary pact signed in July last year to resume the long stalled Iran-Japan joint petrochemical project.

Okonogi also said it is vital to maintain security to resume the project suspended since September 1980 after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

Velayati added that Iranian Heavy Industry Minister Behzad Nabavi is looking to visit Japan in the near future.

Leaves for Malaysia

OW120027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati left for Kuala Lumpur Thursday morning ending a three-day visit to Japan.

While in Tokyo, he held talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

PRC PROPOSES EXCHANGE OF MILITARY OFFICERS

OW120721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 (KYODO) -- China has proposed, through the Foreign Ministry, the initiation of an exchange between Chinese and Japanese defense officials, a Defense Agency official announced Thursday in a lower house Audit Committee meeting.

In reply to a question concerning the matter brought up by Japan Socialist Party member Issei Inoue, the official explained that China's proposal concerned reciprocal visits by training officers of both the People's Liberation Army and the Self-Defense Force (SDF). The presidents of the SDF staff colleges, ground, air and maritime, have been invited to visit China, according to the defense official.

Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara, who also addressed the committee meeting, said that any exchange between military officers of China and Japan would be limited to the areas of sports and medicine as has been the case up to now. Japanese military cooperation was limited to that with the United States, and there were no plans to develop such relations with China, Kurihara explained.

COVERAGE OF VISIT TO U.S. BY JSP'S ISHIBASHI

Meets Weinberger

OW120115 Tokyo KYODO in English 0055 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 11 KYODO -- The leader of Japan's main opposition socialist party, Masashi Ishibashi, met U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger but retained widely differing views of Japan's defense efforts Wednesday.

Weinberger, a leading defense hardliner, lashed out at Ishibashi's call for an "unarmed, neutral Japan" and told him such a policy cannot protect the value of freedom, party officials said. Ishibashi, now on an 11-day tour of the United States begun Saturday, described it as impossible to protect sealanes or maritime transportation routes to a distance of 1,000 miles from Japan's territory, the officials said.

Weinberger said there was no other choice but to go ahead with defense of sealanes. The defense secretary told Ishibashi the former Japanese prime minister, Zenko Suzuki, and former Japanese Defense Agency chiefs have confirmed on the importance of the sealane defense, the officials said. Ishibashi wondered whether the defense of sealanes is aimed at blockading three international straits around Japan on the occasion of emergency. Weinberger repeatedly denied Ishibashi's worry and said the sealane defense is targeted to achieve deterrence and to gain retaliatory potential, the party officials said.

The defense of sealanes which former Premier Suzuki promoted four years ago covers not only a mere line but a wide space to require an unlimited military capability, Ishibashi contended. The JSP leader also wondered if the United States and Japan regard the Soviet Union as an imaginary enemy in defending the maritime traffic routes. Weinberger, who argues for a U.S. military buildup from a position of strength, did not respond to Ishibashi's doubt but called it dangerous for a free, democratic country to declare nonuse of military might or to set a ceiling on defense spending.

Weinberger denied Ishibashi's charge that Japan was beefing up its military capability under pressures from Washington, the officials said. The JSP leader told Weinberger his basic policy is to eradicate hostile relationships with any country. Ishibashi stressed a priority to removing possible threats of war and to creating friendly international circumstances, the officials said. Ishibashi cited friendly Japan-U.S. or Japan-China relations for a good example to fortify his argument, they said.

The Japan Socialist Party, which holds 112 seats in the powerful 511-seat House of Representatives, opposes Japan-U.S. security arrangements and calls for disbanding the Self-Defense Forces from the standpoint of protecting the war-renouncing Constitution. After taking over the party leadership last September, Ishibashi spelled out what analysts claim to be "realistic" approaches to defense matters. Ishibashi approved President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan last November and recognized the self-defense forces as an entity which legally exists. Leading a 13-member party delegation, Ishibashi flew to the United States late last week and had meetings separately with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and other American officials earlier this week.

University Remarks

OW120353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0325 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 11 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi said here Wednesday there would be fewer trade disputes between Japan and its trading partners under JSP rule.

Ishibashi, giving a lecture and responding to questions at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, said his party would abandon a wage curb policy taken by the Liberal-Democratic Party led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. High wages will expand domestic demand and help promote an economic recovery without relying on exports, he said.

Ishibashi spent nearly two hours at the lecture meeting with American researchers and individuals whose questions focused on trade and defense affairs. The 59-year-old leader of the leading Japanese opposition party said he disagreed with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger over Japan's efforts to defend sealanes to a distance of 1,000 miles.

Ishibashi said military experts would declare him the winner of the verbal contest, but Weinberger would not.

Weinberger argued that there was no other choice but to go ahead with defense of the sealanes, while Ishibashi claimed such a target requires an unlimited military capability and insisted upon creating friendly international circumstances.

The JSP chairman referred to Japan's domestic politics and said former Prime Minister Suzuki and his group would greatly influence the ruling party presidential race scheduled for November.

The result will depend on whether Suzuki's heir apparent, former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, would run for LDP presidency which carries with it the post of prime minister under LDP-controlled Diet, Ishibashi said. Nakasone's two-year term of office as LDP leader is due to expire on November 25.

Ishibashi said his visit to Washington symbolizes what he calls the new JSP. Ishibashi said he hopes to develop the party into one capable of distinguishing between ideals and realities and of taking over the reins of government.

MITI OFFICIAL WELCOMES GM-TOYOTA JOINT VENTURE

OW120347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- A senior Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official Thursday welcomed the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's final approval of a Toyota Motor-General Motors joint auto production plan, saying the venture would help remove Japan-U.S. trade friction.

The official particularly lauded the two auto giants for establishing a joint venture which involves many difficult problems, including negotiations with labor unions. "The two automakers have overcome those issues from the spirit of cooperation," he said.

VRPR DENOUNCES SHULTZ ON QUADRIPARTITE TALKS

SK110514 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] In a meeting with businessmen held on the evening of 6 April at the U.S. State Department, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that quadripartite talks is a form of talks in which North and South Korea would participate as the directly-concerned parties and China and the United States as observers.

This has once again shown that the proposal for quadripartite talks is not one that is designed to solve the Korean peninsula question in a practical way. It is totally because of the U.S. occupation of this land that the tragedy of national division has continued on the Korean peninsula for the nearly 40 years since national liberation, and that a touch-and-go dangerous situation capable of triggering a nuclear war at any time has been created.

However, it is preposterous that the United States, the party directly responsible for the Korean peninsula question, while planning to participate in the talks as an observer, should try to let the stooge with no real power discuss the Korean peninsula question and even allow China, which in reality has nothing to do with our country's problems, to participate in the talks.

As is widely known, the Chon Tu-hwan regime has no real power, including the prerogative of supreme command. The U.S. imperialists' proposal for quadripartite talks, which would allow such a stooge [as the Chon Tu-hwan regime] to participate in the talks, only exposes the U.S. criminal nature. The United States does not want to solve the Korean peninsula question; rather, it is attempting to keep South Korea as a permanent colony by perpetuating the current state of division.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately respond to the North's proposal for tripartite talks rather than doing worthless things and should withdraw their troops in South Korea.

MINJU CHOSON PRAISES TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK111105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- The tripartite talks between us, the United States and South Korean authorities proposed by us is a most realistic and reasonable way of talks for practically and fully solving urgent problems concerning the vital interests of the whole nation, declares MINJU CHOSON today. It says:

For a practical and full solution of the Korean question, the parties responsible for it should sit at one negotiating table.

The United States is a party directly responsible for the solution of the Korean question. Keeping its forces in South Korea for nearly 40 years, the United States holds the prerogative of the supreme command of the South Korean puppet army and operational command and acts the master there.

The United States which holds military power in South Korea is chiefly responsible for the constant strain on the Korean peninsula and for the situation pushed to the brink of war today. Moreover, the United States was a belligerent in the Korean war and a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Accordingly, what is of primary importance in removing the danger of war and easing the tensions in our country is to solve the problems between us and the United States, and, to this end, talks must be held with the United States.

Another cause of the acute tensions on the Korean peninsula is that the South Korean authorities are seeking North-South confrontation with the backing of outside forces.

Under this situation, the South Korean authorities, another party responsible for the aggravation of tensions in Korea, must participate in the talks together with the United States, for a full solution of the problems of ending the military confrontation and easing tensions in all aspects.

Our proposal for tripartite talks indicates a way of talks in which the demands and interests of the United States and the South Korean authorities are fully taken into account. It is a most fair and reasonable national salvation measure acceptable to all who want peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

Not only in the view of their responsibility for the Korean problem but also in view of their argument up to now, the United States and the South Korean authorities cannot have any reason or ground to refuse our proposal for tripartite talks. They should come out to the table of tripartite talks at an early date.

We are patiently waiting for the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to our fair proposal for tripartite talks.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON NUCLEAR THREAT SCORED

SK120450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger at a TV interview on April 8 protested that the United States was under someone's threat of nuclear war and blared it would develop effective defensive missiles to cope with this. Hitting at this sophism, MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today brands this as a prelude to war of nuclear-maniac. The author of the commentary says:

It is the height of folly that the U.S. reactionary ruling circles are raising a terrific hue and cry over "nuclear threat" when the voice denouncing the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war manoeuvres is growing louder in many parts of the world. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who imposed the first nuclear scourge in history upon mankind and who are creating the danger of nuclear war everywhere in the world today.

The U.S. war-thirsty elements headed by Reagan appropriate a colossal fund running into hundreds of billions of dollars to military spending every year, allotting a lion's share of it to the development and production of nuclear weapons. They have of late massed weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons in many parts of the world and are hastening nuclear war preparations at an unprecedented pace.

The U.S. imperialists have already deployed over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons such as nuclear bombs, shells and mines in South Korea and now intend to introduce there "Pershing 2" missiles, cruise missiles and even the neutron bombs, the most brutal mass destruction weapons.

After rapidly expanding nuclear bases, the U.S. imperialists are these days frantically staging nuclear war exercises. The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises the biggest in scale in history, which were staged all over South Korea with the mobilisation of huge armed forces over 200,000 strong and ultra-modern nuclear war equipment were a "test nuclear war" and a "preliminary nuclear war" for a surprise attack on our republic.

The U.S. imperialists have been staging since April 3 a hither-to unknown nuclear war exercise code-named "Global Shield 84" in the U.S. territory and vast Pacific region together with NATO nations and Japan.

Facts clearly show that the world-wide nuclear war threat is coming from the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres. Should the U.S. imperialists dare start a nuclear war, running about like a mad dog, the United States itself will not get off scot-free.

U.S. PLUNDER OF THIRD WORLD NATIONS CONDEMNED

SK111549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "The U.S. Imperialists Are Most Shameless Plunderer of the Third World."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists make the Third World countries the main objects of exploitation and plunder, the paper says: Crying that "the 1980's is a period of vehement activities for breaking into the Third World again," the U.S. imperialists resort to "aid" as one of its means. Under the cloak of "aid" they increase investments in the Third World countries, raking in huge profits every year.

The U.S. investments in the ASEAN countries came somewhere above dlrs 10,000 million in the early 1980's and those in Latin America leaped from dlrs 14,800 million in 1970 to dlrs 38,900 million in 1981. Through these investments the multinational companies of the United States raked up dlrs 7,000 million in profits in Latin America in 1980 alone.

The multinational companies serve as important tools of overseas economic infiltration of the U.S. imperialist monopoly capital. According to data available, the U.S. multinational companies numbered more than 3,000 already in 1969.

The U.S. imperialists not only rob the Third World countries of raw materials at cheap prices through the international market but also threaten wealth and life of the Third World peoples by exporting even "pollution goods" and viciously try to seize an exclusive control on the markets of the Third World countries and destroy them, says the article.

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. ECONOMIC 'BANKRUPTCY'

SK091547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 9 (KCNA) -- The U.S. ruling circles are now letting out an endless stream of sophism for defending their adventurous arms expansion policy. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that the U.S. imperialists' arms buildup policy has not brought a "favorable turn" in the U.S. economy but its bankruptcy. The paper says:

U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger mumbled that he supported military spendings for creating large skilled labor power, helping in the modernisation of industry and the consolidation of the foundation of industry of the country. His words mean that increased military expenditures lead to the "upswing" of the economy.

The military appropriations jumping to astronomical figures have widened the financial gap of the U.S. federal government and restricted investments of new scale to put a spoke in the wheel of enlarged reproduction.

As the Reagan administration recklessly squanders funds in the execution of its war plan, the financial deficit of the United States "shows a lamentable record." It quadrupled in the 1981-1983 period, in other words, jumped from 50,000 million dollars to close to 200,000 million dollars. To fill this fabulous gap, the U.S. ruling circles are increasing tax levies while absorbing the deposit funds of the private banking market in a wholesale manner.

The arms expansion policy of the Reagan administration has reduced the international competitive power of the U.S. economy. The U.S. trade deficit leapfrogged from dollars 47,200 million in 1982 to some dollars 70,000 million last year, the record figure in history.

The Reagan administration claims that military spendings solve the problem of workers' employment. But, in actuality, it fails to block the growth of unemployment. The number of the jobless people jumped to a staggering figure during Reagan's office.

The protestation of Weinberger describing the bankruptcy of the U.S. economy as "revival" is a shameless trash, concludes the paper.

PLANNED JAPAN-U.S. JOINT EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK061047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the jargon of the chief of the air force staff of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" that the Japanese air force will stage a joint military exercise with the U.S. Air Force in South Korea this year, says that this military drill to be held with South Korea as its theatre is a preparatory move to hurl the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into war in Korea and virtually another "Team Spirit" war rehearsal.

The author of the commentary says: It is not difficult to gather what the forthcoming exercise of the Japanese "SDF" and the U.S. forces at the place where the "Team Spirit 84" joint exercises, a war drill for invading the northern half of our republic, were held, will be. It is designed to enforce in the Japanese Air Force the training programme contained in the "Team Spirit 84" military rehearsal including air strike exercise of the U.S. and puppet Air Force.

This means that the aggressive system of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance for launching another Korean war is being further strengthened and shows that the Japanese militarists are stepping up preparations to expand the Japanese military operation area to the Korean peninsula and to participate in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive military act against our republic. The military exercise to be staged in South Korea by the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" is a very dangerous move in every respect.

DAILIES ALLEGE JAPANESE DISTORTION OF HISTORY

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK120249 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0753 GMT 11 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 11 April commentary: "The Policy of Annexation Revived"]

[Text] The Japanese reactionaries are persistently engaging in maneuvers to distort historical facts and to revise textbooks for the worse.

According to the 7 April issue of the Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN, the Japanese authorities changed the name of the straits running between the Korean peninsula and Tsushima, formerly called the Straits of Korea [choson haehyop], to Tsushima on maps of a world history textbook for Japanese high school students published in 1982. In other words, they changed the name of the straits, called either the Straits of Korea or Tsushima Straits in modern times, to the single name of Tsushima Straits, completely eliminating the name of the Straits of Korea.

This is a violent distortion of history and a preposterous fabrication, and is an intolerable provocation against the Korean people as well as an infringement on our national sovereignty.

As is known, in the course of approving the contents of textbooks for middle and high school students in 1982, the Japanese embellished the Japanese imperialists' past policy of aggression toward Korea by distorting it, while insulting our people's just struggle for liberation. As a result, they were protested and denounced for their distortion at home and abroad. Nevertheless, not only have they done nothing to correct the historical facts they distorted and fabricated but they are also continuing unabashedly the act of revising the textbooks for the worse.

This cannot but be termed an act of extreme arrogance mocking fair public opinion. In the name of national indignation, we strongly condemn such a criminal act by the Japanese reactionaries.

The Japanese reactionaries' act of whitewashing historical facts is nothing but an expression of their expansionist ambition. Underlying such an ambition is a vicious attempt to lead Japan on the road of foreign expansion by reviving Japanese militarism and by rearming the country.

The Japanese authorities had put forth an administrative policy calling for three reforms. The so-called educational reform is one of them. The democratic forces and broad social sectors in Japan correctly pointed out that this educational reform is an important part of the maneuvers to turn Japan into a militarist power, that is, to infuse militarist ideas into the Japanese youths and people so as to drive them to war.

The Japanese authorities' act of revising the maps for the worse -- revising and calling the Straits of Korea, historically called by this name in Japan, to the Tsushima Straits -- is nothing but an open demonstration of their policy to reinvade Korea. In particular, this cannot but be viewed as an exposure of the reactionary Japanese Government's wicked plot to take part, in the name of the so-called blockade of the straits, in the U.S. imperialists' plan to provoke a new Korean war by riding on the coattails of the U.S. Korean strategy and to launch an armed invasion against the Korean people by turning the Straits of Korea and the Korean peninsula into their operational area.

The Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers bear a resemblance to the Japanese militarists' policy of annexing Korea at the beginning of the 20th century. This policy brought only shameful defeat to the Japanese militarists.

The Japanese reactionaries should never forget the lessons of history and should abstain from running riot.

MINJU CHOSON Article

SK101710 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1640 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today carries an article by Won Chong-kyu, associate doctor of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, denouncing the malrevision of textbooks by the Japanese reactionary authorities. The article, titled "Brutal Massacre by Japanese Imperialists Can Never Be Cancelled," says:

Examining the history textbooks for Japanese high school for 1985, the Japanese reactionary authorities demanded that the vague word "many" be written after erasing all the figures of the Korean victims in the March 1 Movement in 1919 in which more than 45,600 people were wounded, some 7,600 killed and above 49,800 arrested by the Japanese imperialists and carry in them data published by the Japanese imperialist colonial ruling machines at that time distorting facts. This is a criminal act denying the width and depth of the massacre which had already been publicly recognized.

With no deception can they cover up the brutalities committed by the Japanese imperialists in the March 1 Movement. The Japanese imperialists brutally murdered more than 7,500 Korean people, heavily or lightly wounded over 15,900 and arrested more than 46,900 in three months from March 1919 to May in Korea. Thus they murdered or wounded over 53,000 patriots and defenceless people and arrested nearly 50,000 people in the period of the March 1 popular uprising. It is a vain attempt for the Japanese authorities to try to cover up the massacre of Korean people in those days.

Referring to the Japanese reactionary authorities' scheme to shroud in obscurity the massacre at the time of the big earthquake in Kanto in 1923, too, the article notes: The Japanese reactionary authorities in their examination of textbooks demanded that the figure of Koreans who were murdered at the time of the big earthquake in Kanto be struck out and "historical materials" and the records of the then Japanese imperialist government office be entered in instead. At that time the Japanese imperialists killed more than 23,000 Koreans in Japan for the mere reason that they were Koreans.

The Japanese reactionary authorities had put the figure at "more than 3,000" in the high school textbooks for 1982. But, finding themselves a target of world-wide denunciation for their distortion of history, they rewrote the figure into "about 6,400." Now the Japanese reactionary authorities intend to totally erase even this figure.

Such acts of the Japanese reactionary authorities are an undisguised challenge to science and conscience and an open declaration that they will step into the footsteps of the preceding militarist criminals.

Declaring that the intensified manoeuvres to revise textbooks for the worse are a product of the Japanese reactionary authorities' policy of militarist expansion, the article stresses: They should act with discretion, looking straight at the realities of historical development.

KIM IL-SONG'S ANTI-JAPANESE STRUGGLE RECALLED

SKL01704 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article on the lapse of 45 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced to Yonsa District of the homeland and called a meeting of political workers and chiefs of the organisations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, at which he delivered a historic speech on further expanding and developing the movement of the association.

The article, titled "Holding Aloft the Torch of Liberation Again Over the Fatherland," says: In his speech the great leader, to begin with, summed up the proud road covered by the movement of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and brilliant feats gained in the course.

Then he put forward a strategic policy for further expanding and developing the movement of the association on a nation-wide scale in conformity with the developing revolution and put forward concrete tasks and ways for further expanding and developing this movement.

The great leader indicated, first of all, the task to firmly build the organisational network of the association in the Yonsa District and, with it as the base, rapidly expand and develop the movement of the association on a nation-wide scale.

Then he said that active organisational and political work and massive struggle should be conducted with flexible activities by making an effective use of lawful possibilities.

He set forth tasks for establishing a uniform system of organisation and guidance of the organisations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, setting up many basic party organisations by actively pushing ahead with the building of party organisations in the homeland, and constantly enhancing their leading role in the movement of the association.

After the meeting the great leader saw to it that the groups of political work in the homeland formed organisations under the association where workers were amassed such as tree felling and rafting sites, the Paekam-Musan railway construction site and the Sodusu hydraulic power station construction site and, through the hard-core members trained there, expand the organisations among the masses of all walks of life in the Yonsa District.

Through the brisk struggle to implement the policy of this meeting, the organisations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland expanded, with Yonsa District as the base, to vast areas of the homeland -- Kyongsong, Kilju, Myongchon, Pungsan, Pukchong, Hungnam and other areas of North and South Hamgyong Provinces, Sinuiju, Wonsan and other areas of North and South Pyongan and Kangwon Provinces and Seoul, Pusan, and so forth -- to bring into shape dense organisational networks all over the country, says the article.

The advance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Yonsa District and the meeting were a significant historical event which marked an occasion of a new turn in more energetically propelling the movement of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland on a nation-wide scale and hastening the victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the article stresses.

JAPANESE SEARCH OF TRADESMAN 'UNJUSTIFIABLE'

SK091143 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 8 (KNS-KCNA) -- The Sendai national tax administration authorities in Miyagi Prefecture, Japan, searched for 13 hours the house and shop of a Korean tradesman surnamed Kim residing in Iwate Prefecture by mobilizing 43 police officials and inspectors on the morning of March 27, according to CHOSON SINBO. That day they committed the criminal act of confiscating important documents which had nothing to do with "suspicion."

This is unpardonable national discrimination and violation of human rights, part of the unjustifiable political suppression of and extortion of taxes from Korean traders and industrialists which are taking place one after another these days in Japan.

Functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) and Korean traders and industrialists there immediately formed a protest group and launched a struggle against the authorities concerned.

PYONGYANG MEETING WELCOMES DEFECTOR FROM SOUTH

SK111541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass meeting was held on April 10 to welcome Choe Hyong-ho, a compatriot who had come over to the northern half of the republic.

Order of National Flag 3rd Class was awarded him after a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was read out. Monetary prize was also awarded him.

Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a speech at the meeting. Saying that Choe Hyong-ho's coming over to the northern half of the republic was a righteous act for the country and the nation, he warmly welcomed him on behalf of the Pyongyang citizens. And, he expressed the belief that Choe Hyong-ho will do his utmost for the reunification of the country with the honour of being a citizen of the northern half of the republic.

Souvenirs in the name of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee was conveyed to him.

Speaking in reply, Choe Hyong-ho said that he wholeheartedly extended deep thanks to the great general Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il for the happiness and glory today. He said that, in the South, he did farming for about 24 years as a hired farmhand from the age of 10, but what remained of it were sights and tears.

The building of a "welfare society" and "stabilization of life" advertized by the South Korean puppet clique are a lie, he declared, and added: I did not want to live in the South Korean society any longer. After turning the matter in my mind, he continued, I came to a conclusion that "the North is the very place for the day laborer like me. I will go to the North." So I succeeded to come over to the northern half of the republic.

Looking around the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Grand People's Study House, factories, cooperative farms, schools and hospitals in Pyongyang, I deeply felt that the social system of the North is the most superior one.

Only when the country is reunified can the South Korean people live a happy life under the care of the great general. I will devote all my efforts to the earliest achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He wholeheartedly wished the great general Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il a long life in good health for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the nation.

VRPR VIEWS CHON'S TALKS WITH SULTAN OF BRUNEI

Summit Talks Condemned

SK100422 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will speak about the outrageous remarks made by Chon Tu-hwan at so-called summit talks with the sultan of Brunei.

At the so-called summit meeting with the sultan of Brunei on 8 April at Chongwadae, Chon Tu-hwan raved that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is a camouflaged peace offensive, after viciously slandering the North by babbling once again about the North's military buildup or the Rangoon incident. This can only be called outrageous language with which he once again exposed his own sordid nature as a bellicose element, a hooligan, and a splittist.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's raving about the North's military buildup and his dancing to the tune of his U.S. master in accordance with their scenario is indeed nothing but a preposterous trick.

Essentially, the words "North's military buildup" are false ones, coined and used for a long time by U.S. war maniacs to transfer more weapons and military hardware for invasion, and to justify maneuvers for aggression.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's repeated raving about such a falsity and the nonexistent military buildup by the North is nothing but an excuse to obtain weapons of mass destruction and equipment of all descriptions from the U.S. masters by fawning over them to accelerate and justify preparations for a new war to kill his fellow countrymen.

As you all know, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is ceaselessly shipping in modern fighters, new-type tanks, various kinds of ships, and military hardware and daily staging reckless war exercises like "Team Spirit" for a war of northward invasion. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan utterly and preposterously babbled about the North's military buildup. This is a foolish act to shift to the North the responsibility for aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and increasing the danger of war there and to camouflage his nature as a bellicose element by misleading public opinion at home and abroad. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's clamoring about the Rangoon incident is also a ridiculous trick designed to shift responsibility to the North and to cover up his nature as a flagrant hooligan and murderer.

As you may all know, the Rangoon bombing incident is a brutal international terrorist act of murdering his followers abroad as part of a plot to ride out serious social and political crises and to secure his power. It was also a murderous drama written and staged by traitor Chon Tu-hwan. With the true picture of the incident clearly exposed at home and abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan will never be able to avoid the criminal responsibility for the Rangoon bombing incident no matter what shallow trick he may employ, nor can he camouflage his nature as a hooligan and murderer no matter what sophistry he may attempt.

With the outrageous language he used to describe the North's proposal for tripartite talks as a camouflaged peace offensive, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has fully exposed his nature as a splittist. The proposal for tripartite talks, the chief goal of which is the signing of a peace agreement with the United States, discussion of the issue of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea, and adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South for a peaceful solution to the Korean peninsula question, is most realistic, most rational, and most just in view of the situation on the Korean peninsula and for peace in Asia or even the world. For this reason, no sooner had the North put forth the proposal for tripartite talks than our popular masses as well as the progressive people of the world actively supported and consented to it, demanding its realization at an early date.

With each passing day, voices calling for the realization of the North's proposal are being raised louder. This shows that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is the most just one for the promotion of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

Despite this fact, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, rather than responding to the proposal, babbled about its being a disguised peace offensive, ignoring it. By so babbling, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has only exposed before the world his nature as a war maniac and a splittist who schemes for war and perpetual division, not aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

Simply put, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's outrageous language on this day was an ugly act which has once again exposed before the world his bellicosity and his splittist, violence-oriented crimes.

Instead of maneuvering to cover up his sordid nature with such a foolish trick, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should immediately step down from power as unanimously demanded by the popular masses at home and abroad.

Call for Direct Talks Flayed

SK110430 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] In a so-called joint communique he issued with the sultan of Brunei, traitor Chon Tu-hwan again raved that direct talks between the parties concerned in the North and the South [nambuk tangsaja] must be held, and that talks between the persons in the highest authority in the North and the South must be held at an early date in order to bring this about.

This is an act of pouring cold water over our masses' desire for reunification, and a challenge to the world people who hope for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The division of the Korean peninsula and the continuation of the tragedy of the nation's division for nearly 40 years are entirely caused by the United States.

Therefore, unless the United States takes its hands off South Korea, a smooth solution of the Korean peninsula question is impossible.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, rather than making efforts to recover the nation's sovereignty from the United States, is continuing to leave the prerogative of supreme military command and all other authority in the hands of the United States, to allow the prolonged presence of the U.S. forces -- the ringleader of the nation's division -- and to stage war exercises such as "Team Spirit 84." Under these circumstances, it is nonsense for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to continue to babble about direct talks between the parties concerned in the North and the South and talks between those in the highest authority in the North and the South.

While opposing the proposal for tripartite talks between the parties which are, in reality, directly responsible for the question of the Korean peninsula, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about the direct talks between the North and the South proposed by the United States, the real ruler on this soil. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has no desire to settle the question of the Korean peninsula in a practical way, but is only scheming to perpetuate the state of division and to continue to leave South Korea as a U.S. colony.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must not rave about talks between the authorities [tanggukcha hoe-dam], but respond to the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

STRIKE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS IN SEOUL REPORTED

SK120424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- More than 100 assistant teachers of the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul called a strike on April 9 in protest against the unjustified behaviours of the university side, according to a "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" report from South Korea.

In a statement issued before entering into the strike, they pointed out that they are not treated as teachers though they teach students at university and strongly demanded that the university side properly treat them as teachers.

SOUTH'S IMPORT LIBERALIZATION MEASURES SCORED

SK112158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- The military fascist clique plans to open the market to 237 more kinds of foreign commodities from July 1, according to a report from South Korea.

The military fascist clique zealously encourage the "liberalization of import" under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists and foreign capitalists bent on intensifying colonial pillage in South Korea; they opened the market to over 30 kinds of commodities already in January.

Moreover, the puppets have worked out "a plan of opening market to imports" for each year till 1988 to reduce South Korea to an unlimited dumping ground of foreign goods.

Such criminal acts of the puppet clique inevitably destroy the South Korean national industry and lead to intensified colonial subjugation and plunder by foreign capitalists.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

SK111611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, on April 11. Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

The ambassador conveyed congratulations and gift of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and congratulations of the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 72nd birthday.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the ambassador.

BEIJING GROUP PRESENTS TREES TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK070433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA) -- Gao Mingkai, vice-director of the Beijing Municipal Forestation Department, China, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on April 6 by train.

They brought five white pine trees presented by the Beijing Municipal People's Government of China to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They were met at Pyongyang railway station by Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

O CHIN-U AT DEPARTURE OF NICARAGUAN GROUP

SK110405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the party and government of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Commandante of the Revolution Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, left here for home on April 10 by air after paying an official goodwill visit to our country.

It was seen off at the airport by member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces Comrade O Chin-u, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son, Lt. Genrals Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Il-chol and Chon Mun-uk, and Maj. General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and other personages concerned and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

PERUVIAN PARTY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO PYONGYANG

Arrival Reported

SK091604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 9 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru arrived in Pyongyang on April 9 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation is headed by Carlos Roca, member of the Political Commission and secretary in charge of the international relations of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, and consists of Miguel Facundo, national general secretary of the youth of the alliance, and Jorge Valverde, national general secretary of the National Student Committee of the alliance who are members of the National Executive Committee of the alliance, and other members.

It was met at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, who are members of the Central Committee of the WPK, and other personages concerned.

WPK Hosts Banquet

SK100831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu restaurant on the evening of April 9 for the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru headed by Carlos Roca, member of the Political Commission and secretary in charge of the international relations of the alliance.

The banquet was addressed by Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and first vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee. Noting that the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru has covered a road of protracted struggle with many twists and turns against imperialism and military dictatorship and for independence and sovereignty, social equality and progress, he said that today the alliance is enjoying wide-spread support of the Peruvian people as a powerful political force and has a great influence on the socio-political life.

We, he said, express full support and solidarity for the just struggle of your alliance to build a progressive and prosperous, new society on the Peruvian land, believing in the strength of the popular masses, the creators of history, and relying on them, and wish you greater successes in the future activities.

Carlos Roca spoke next. Saying that his delegation is visiting Korea to celebrate the birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, he stressed: In the current visit, my delegation hopes to contribute to further developing the relations of our alliance with the Workers' Party of Korea with which our alliance made its first contact last year.

Our alliance is developing friendly relations with your party because the purpose of the activities of the WPK, which regards the revolutionary idea of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song as its guiding principle, is the same with the purpose of our alliance.

We are glad to have such true friends as you and will make all efforts to continuously develop friendly relations with your party in the future.

The attendants at the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade General Secretary Alan Garcia.

Meeting With WPK Group

SK110357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- Talks between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru were held in Pyongyang on April 10.

Present at the talks on our side were First Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk and Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Yong-su, members of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned.

Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation Carlos Roca, member of the Political Commission and secretary in charge of the international relations of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, and national General Secretary of the youth of the alliance Miguel Facundo and national General Secretary of the National Student Committee of the alliance Jorge Valverde, members of the National Executive Committee of the alliance, and other members of the delegation.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN ART TROUPES VISIT FOR FRIENDSHIP CONCERT

Arrival of Groups Noted

SK061650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 6 (KNCA) -- Foreign art troupes arrived in Pyongyang on April 6 by plane to participate in the friendship concert of artistes of various countries of the world in celebration of April 15.

Arriving here today are a Romanian art troupe headed by Mitroi Emil, an Algerian people's art troupe headed by Henni-Adda Kamel, an Austrian art troupe of the Vienna University of Music headed by Georg Ebert, a Yugoslav ensemble of folk dances and songs "Orce Mikolov" headed by Tofe Drakulevski, an Indian art troupe headed by J.P. Mittal, Egyptian players including Soheir Assad Talaat, an Ethiopian vocalist group headed by Getachew Abdi, a Paris, France, classic music delegation headed by Catherine Imbert, and a Peruvian folklore art troupe headed by Maria Alvarado Trujillo.

The guests were met at the airport by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art and chairman of the preparatory committee of the friendship concert, vice-chairman of the preparatory committee of the friendship concert Choe Hak-Nae, vice-minister of culture and art, Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art unions, and other personages concerned.

Culture Ministry Hosts Reception

SK111017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of Culture and Art and the Korean Entertainment Association arranged a reception yesterday evening at the Ongnyu restaurant for the foreign art troupes and delegations participating in the friendship concert of foreign artistes in celebration of April 15. Present there were Vice-Premier Kim Hwan, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art and chairman of the preparatory committee of friendship concert Chang Chol and other personages concerned and artistes.

Invited there were the members of the Romanian art troupe, the Algerian people's art troupe, the Austrian art troupe of the Vienna University of Music, the Yugoslav ensemble of folk dances and songs "Orce Mikolov" the Italian Mattia Battistini art troupe, the Indian art troupe, the delegation of the Japan-Korea Society for Music and Arts Exchange, Egyptian players, the Ethiopian vocalist group, the Pakistani art troupe, the Paris, France, classic music delegation, the Athenian, Greece, art troupe and the Peruvian folklore art troupe. Also invited there was the Korean art troupe in Japan headed by Yo Un-san, head of the Kumgangsan opera troupe of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Speaking at the reception, Vice-Minister Chang Chol said: Through the friendship concert all of us would give excellent performances containing rich and diverse life sentiments of our peoples and national character with high artistic skill so as to contribute to exchanging with each other valuable experiences and successes gained on the same road of creating culture and art and deepening friendship and amity in the future.

Speaking next, head of the Romanian art troupe Mitroi Emil said: We are very happy to participate together with artistes of various countries in the friendship concert celebrating the birthday of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Availing myself of this opportunity of greeting the auspicious holiday of April 15 which the Korean people celebrate with boundless enthusiasm, I express our highest respect to the most respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Romanian people, and wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life for the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people.

Noting that he was deeply impressed by the high level of Korean arts and their role as cultural educator, he said that the Korean culture and art which have long-standing and brilliant traditions are further developing and efflorescing and demonstrating great vitality thanks to the policy of literature and art set forth by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and his energetic guidance.

Mitsuko Ogasahara, head of the delegation of the Japan-Korea Society for Music and Arts Exchange, said: I shall remember that foreign artistes who are like-minded gathered to greet the birthday of his excellency the great president in Pyongyang, the beautiful capital. Saying that the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most reasonable one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the speaker declared: We fully support this proposal and hope for its early realisation.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples, men of literature and art of various countries of the world in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

DAILY ON ETERNAL UNITY, COHESION OF PARTY

SK071227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 4 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 5 April special article: "Our Party's Eternal Unity and Cohesion Have Been Consolidated as Solidly As Granite in Conjunction With the Advance of the Revolution" -- KCNA identifies this as an "article"]

[Text] The Korean revolution has trod the proud and singular road of victory thanks to the strength of great unity. Our revolution, which was pioneered in the 1920's, has vigorously advanced to a new, higher level in the 80's.

Today, a promising future is unfolding on the road of our revolution. This is attributable to the constant consolidation and development of the unity and cohesion of the whole party and all the people. The great unity and cohesion of our party and people, who have become more invincible with the advance of the revolution, are their greatest pride. Our unity and cohesion are eternal, formed in the flames of an arduous struggle and purely inherited and developed amid the passage of history.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has noted the following: Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has achieved through its protracted struggle the most consolidated vital unity and cohesion in the history of the communist movement.

The fact that unity and cohesion are eternal means that they firmly defended and constantly consolidated and developed in the whole course of carrying out the revolutionary cause. The intrinsic meaning of this is that unity and cohesion are inherited generation after generation. The people must have this unity and cohesion in order to win victory in their revolutionary struggle.

Ensuring the eternity of unity and cohesion is an important demand for the advance and perfection of the revolutionary cause. The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historical cause which continues generation after generation. There is no more important work than strengthening unity and cohesion in this whole course.

Revolution is unity and unity is precisely victory in revolution. The revolutionary struggle of the working class begins with the achievement of the unity of its ranks and can win victory only through united strength. Work for the unity and cohesion of the party and the revolutionary ranks is not transitional work required only at a certain stage or during one period of the revolutionary struggle. Just as there cannot be discontinuation halfway through the people's revolutionary struggle, there cannot be an end in the struggle for unity and cohesion. Genuine unity and cohesion are just and permanently defended and strengthened in the whole course, from the period of pioneering the revolution to its perfection.

Eternal inheritance of the party's unity and cohesion is a demand of the communist movement organized to a high degree. The future communist society is a society in which ideological monochromaticity is completely realized on a society-wide range. For this reason, the struggle for unity and cohesion is not only today's struggle, but also tomorrow's struggle to build socialism and communism. The future of communism -- the future of the revolution -- depends on how unity and cohesion are defended and strengthened. This is because genuine communist revolutionaries regard the inheritance of unity and cohesion generation after generation as so very precious.

The history of our party -- the history of the Korean communist movement -- shines as a proud history in which the unity and cohesion based on eternal inheritance have been achieved, consolidated, and developed. In our country, the pioneering of the revolutionary cause and the formation of unity and cohesion have been coincidental with each other from the beginning. Herein lies the historic source of the eternal unity and cohesion of our party.

Achieving unity and cohesion was the most urgent question at the dawn of our revolution. Our country's early communist movement suffered severely due to factional feuding. Without united revolutionary ranks, the destiny of the fatherland and the nation could not have been saved and a new road of revolution could not have been pioneered.

The unity and cohesion of the ranks of the Korean communist movement were achieved only when the great Comrade Kim Il-song was held in high esteem as the lodestar of the revolution. The formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU] was the emergence of the first revolutionary ranks of a new generation of young communists rallying around the great leader. Today's indestructible unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks have their prototype precisely in the DIU.

Our unity and cohesion have been brilliantly defended and inherited for over half a century from the time when the chuche revolutionary cause was pioneered until today. This is because our unity and cohesion were infinitely pure and consolidated from the first moment of their formation.

The slogan which young communists upheld when they greeted the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader was a slogan of unity: "Let us firmly unite with comrade Han Pyol as the center." They sincerely trusted and followed only the great General Kim Il-song and devoted their youth and lives to fighting for him. As a result, the leader and the fighters were firmly and revolutionarily united in their ideological will and nothing could destroy the unity of these ranks. Because of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's greatness and high virtue -- not to speak of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and the patriotic people -- even those who had once shown a hostile attitude towards communists were solidly united around the ranks of the anti-Japanese revolution. Because the whole nation fought in unity around Gen Kim Il-song, we were able to win victory over the Japanese imperialist aggressors and realize the historic cause of national liberation.

After the liberation, the circumstances facing our revolution became different. The party was founded and the people became the masters of the country. As a result, conditions in favor of the development of the revolution were provided.

Meanwhile, the division of the country and the situation at home and abroad created arduousness and complexity for our revolution. Looking back over the history of our party after the liberation, the proudest thing is the shining inheritance of the tradition of the unity and cohesion which were achieved in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Even though difficulties and ordeals laid in piles on the road ahead of the revolution and the reactionary maneuvers of class enemies and opportunists were serious, our party members and people defended with their lives the banner of unity which had flown high in the days of the anti-Japanese revolution.

As in the postwar period, there have been many difficult hardships on the road of advancing the revolution. But our unity and cohesion have been more firmly consolidated in every crisis or ordeal. Through the historic struggle for unity and cohesion, the filth of factionalism, which had been chronically handed down in the Korean communist movement, was completely eradicated and our party and the life line of the revolution were maintained firmly. Because of this, our party's history of unity and cohesion is very glorious.

The 1970's are embroidered as the period of a new turn in making our party's unity and cohesion eternal. In this period in our country, the rewarding struggle to imbue the whole party and society with the *chuche* idea was launched in a wholesale way. This historic cause not only demanded that our unity and cohesion be further strengthened, but also elevated them to a new, higher stage.

Modeling the entire party and the whole society on the *chuche* idea is a noble work to consolidate our unity and cohesion in every way. This is because the unity and cohesion of the party and revolutionary ranks are realized at the highest level by dyeing ideology one color on the basis of the leader's revolutionary thought.

The tradition of unity and cohesion, which struck root in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution and has been firmly defended over the several decades since the liberation through the struggle to model the entire party and the whole society on the *chuche* idea, has come into full bloom. A firm guarantee of eternal inheritance of the tradition has been provided.

Our party's unity and cohesion around the party Central Committee, headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are invincibly consolidated today and nothing can destroy them. The history of the Korean revolution and reality substantiate that our party's unity and cohesion will also be eternally inherited in the future. Because of this, our people endlessly value the history of the party's unity and fully cohesion from the era of pioneering the revolution to the present, and they are also fully determined to glorify it in the future.

Thus, the history of our party and the communist movement has been one of great unity and cohesion. Along the long path of history of more than half a century, the Korean revolution has pushed its way through innumerable ordeals in several stages, the environment of the revolution has changed beyond recognition, and generations have changed several times. But, our party's unity and cohesion have been defended and inherited unchangedly and purely.

Our party's unity and cohesion are solid; vigorous unity and cohesion whose invincible might has been fully displayed in the very protracted and arduous struggle. Such unity and cohesion make the future of our party and revolution endlessly bright. The process of pioneering and triumphantly advancing our revolution has been a proud one that has displayed vividly and realistically what the eternal unity and cohesion of the party is.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, has noted: Our party is so powerful because of its great unity and cohesion -- in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is placed in the center -- based on the *chuche* idea.

The eternal nature of the party's unity and cohesion is not easily achieved in a short period of time. If unity and cohesion are not to be destroyed in any storm, but eternally defended and inherited, several conditions must be provided.

The eternal nature of our party's unity and cohesion lies in the fact that their center is firm. The center of unity is the basic core which firmly consolidates the revolutionary force. Unity without a center is unimaginable. The center should be solid if unity and cohesion are to be unchangedly defended in spite of the changes in the time and generations of the revolution. We can say that, in essence, the issue of brilliantly inheriting and developing the tradition of unity and cohesion is also linked with the issue of correctly resolving this question.

The center of the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks is the leader and the party of the working class. This is because the leader plays a decisive role in the performance of the working class' revolutionary cause and the struggle to realize the leader's thought and leadership is organized and guided by the party.

When they are firmly united around the party and the leader, the popular masses can win victory in the revolutionary struggle. Thus, there are no greater honor and happiness for people carrying out revolution than holding the great leader [wideaehan yongdoja] in high esteem. In terms of the solidness of the center of our unity and cohesion, they have been the unprecedentedly greatest unity and cohesion of all since their formation. Such a firm nature was formed on the basis of the leader's greatness and the fighters' conviction in it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding leader [yongdoja] whom no one can match in terms of profound ideology, outstanding leadership, and noble virtue. Because they wholeheartedly understood such greatness, the young Korean communists and people trusted and followed only the leader by leaving their fate and that of the nation and the future of the revolution to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Over a long period of time, the conviction of the Korean communists and people in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song became absolute. Thus, our unity and cohesion were achieved, consolidated, and developed with only one center.

The center of our unity and cohesion, which have been firmly consolidated by overcoming all kinds of ordeals throughout history, is becoming firmer in our party today.

In the rewarding march to model the entire party and the whole society on the chuche idea, our people have kept most deeply in mind the greatness of the party and the leader. With tested leadership, outstanding wisdom, and practical activities, our party is brilliantly resolving all questions arising from building the party, the state, and the Armed Forces, from economic and cultural construction, and from the performance of the cause of the fatherland's reunification and the cause against imperialism and for independence. Also, it is pioneering, with conviction, the future of communism. Thus, our people's trust in the party is becoming firmer and they are upholding the party's leadership.

Thus, as time goes by, the center of our party's unity and cohesion around the party Central Committee, headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is becoming firmer and its might is increasing. Above all, we are very proud of this when we talk about the party's unity and cohesion.

The eternal nature of our party's unity and cohesion also lies in the purity of ideological will. The genuine unity and cohesion of the party and the revolutionary ranks should be achieved by the unity of ideological will. Unity achieved perfunctorily through working [silmujok] relationships could not overcome a slight storm or ordeal nor could it last for long.

The pure nature of the ideological will of unity and cohesion means that without any alien ideological factor, only one ideology prevails. The only ideology of unity and cohesion is the leader's revolutionary thought. The leader's thought is the guiding principle which makes it possible to guarantee unity of ideological will and of conduct. It is the lineage linking generation of unity and cohesion. When the leader's revolutionary thought purely prevails, then unity and cohesion cannot be destroyed in spite of the passage of time and many ordeals.

From the beginning, our unity and cohesion have been the unity of ideological will around which are united the chuche-type communist revolutionaries, who regard the chuche idea as a firm view of the world. The chuche idea, created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is our era's revolutionary view of the world and it is a revolutionary ideology which gives people endless reward in life. Thus, anyone who has turned out to devote himself to revolution will accept the chuche idea and regard it as his conviction.

Aside from the *chuche* idea, there can be no other ideological foundation in our era which helps the party, the revolutionary ranks, and all members of the society to unite under one aspiration and goal. Also, the *chuche* idea is the immortal ideology with vitality in communist society not just for today, but also for the distant future. Thus, only unity and cohesion based on the *chuche* idea can serve as eternal unity and cohesion which will become endlessly solid and powerful in conjunction with the advance of history.

Because of unity based on the *chuche* idea, our unity and cohesion have been able to push their way through all kinds of ordeals during the past long period of more than half a century. Today, the *chuche* idea is becoming the firm conviction of all of our party members and workers and their guiding principle in all of their lives and struggles.

There is no room for any alien ideological factor running counter to the *chuche* idea to stand on in our society. All people are deeply keeping in mind the will to place trust in their strength and carry out our own fashion of revolution to the end.

There is no force in the world which can stand up to the unity of ideological will under which everyone is filled with only the conviction to breathe and act only in line with *chuche* ideological will and the party's intentions, and to share the fate of the party. Because of this, we not only say that our unity and cohesion are immortal and have overcome all past ordeals, but also believe that they are eternal and will not be shaken under any storm in the future.

Since it pulled up its first anchor, the Korean revolution has advanced far ahead over the long period of more than half a century. This history has been an arduous path full of ordeals. But, it has been a glorious history of victory in reality. We should continue to firmly consolidate the party's unity and cohesion in order to brilliantly inherit this ever-victorious history in the future also.

The struggle for unity and cohesion was and is not only important in the past and present, but is even more important for the future of the revolution. Our revolution is not over yet, and before us is the weighty task of reunifying the fatherland and gloriously realizing the cause of remodeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea. To push along the rough road of the revolution in order to carry out this important task successfully we should defend and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party as we care for the pupils of our eyes, attaching the utmost importance to it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: When the revolutionary core of our party and all cadres, party members, and all people are firmly united, rallying around the party Central Committee with a single mind and will true to the vigorous struggle, there will always be victory and glory in our future, and the revolutionary cause of *chuche* will be completed gloriously.

Eternally adhering to, solidifying, and developing the unity and cohesion of the party, is the guarantee for all victories, the noble objective of our struggle, and our sacred duty. The revolutionary faith and fidelity of the fighters to uphold the leader of the revolution with single-hearted loyalty is an important factor which guarantees the eternity of the unity and cohesion of the party.

The unity and cohesion of the party and the revolutionary ranks is the ideological combination of the fighters, based on the revolutionary view of the leader. On the proud road of the Korean communist movement, embroidered with the sublime epic of unity and cohesion, numerous indomitable fighters who were loyal to the leader were produced.

The young communists who learned the truth of the revolution and were brought up as revolutionaries in the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave up their blood-boiling hearts and bodies to the great leader, and, giving a firm pledge to not leave the general even in death, they kept the pledge consistently. If they had not had the faith and fidelity to absolutely believe and follow the great leader who brought them up and led them, they could not have struggled, pushing through the death line and the bottleneck, giving up their youth and lives without hesitation.

There were always such indomitable revolutionary fighters firmly united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and this enabled our unity and cohesion to be firmly defended in all periods of stern trials and the Korean revolution to advance steadfastly.

Today, we live and are engaged in the revolution in a different stage and environment from its pioneering era, that is, in the sacred era in which we must gloriously inherit and complete the revolutionary cause. Yet, there should be no difference in our faith and fidelity from that of the indomitable revolutionary fighters who fought in the 1920's and 1930's. To believe in firmly and follow their leader like the sunflower following the sun -- the single-minded fidelity with which to remain true to their principles of loyalty to the end, even if their lives are momentary and transient -- this is the indomitable faith and sublime fidelity which the fallen anti-Japanese fighters have passed on to the hearts of our people. We should uphold our party center with such faith and fidelity.

Our party is the benefactor of the political life of the revolutionary fighters and the guide to the future of communism. For the fighters who enjoy the boundless worth of life and happiness in the bosom of the party, there should not be the slightest flaw or change in faith and fidelity. This is necessary for unshakable and unchangeable cohesion with the leader at the center. In our generation today, everyone should become the Kim Hyok and the Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's and should follow the will and share the common destiny of the party center consistently to the end in glorious days as well as in grim days.

The firm guarantee of the eternity of the unity and cohesion of the party consists in unity based on revolutionary comradeship. The genuine cohesion of the ranks is the cohesion among revolutionaries who care for each other and love and share life and death, joy and sorrow. Therefore, every one should share the same ideology and will in order to have cohesion. There are various kinds of love between men, but revolutionary comradeship is the most valuable. We can carry on the struggle together to the end on the arduous road of revolution when we are united based on comradeship.

The single ideology and will that enable revolutionaries to believe firmly in one another and love one another is the ideology and will of the leader. Only ties based on the leader's ideology and will are genuine comradesly relations and revolutionary relations. All our functionaries and party members -- no matter which post they hold or whatever they do -- should be firmly united in principle, faithful to the party and the leader. Also, through strong organizational life, they should solidify comradesly unity and ensure the ideological purity of the ranks.

In demonstrating revolutionary comradeship, we should gloriously inherit the tradition of comradeship which was formed during the era of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. As the art film "The Star of Korea" shows well, during the anti-Japanese struggle days, our revolutionary ranks overflowed with a most beautiful and noble revolutionary comradeship. For the young communists, General Kim Il-song was the great comrade, and living and struggling as a fighter for Comrade Han Pyol was their greatest happiness and glory.

Through the vivid picture of the heroes and heroines in the film, such as Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang-su, and So Chong-ae, we should learn from the noble spiritual world in which they boundlessly revered and respected Comrade Han Pyol as a great man, a kind teacher, to the last moment of their lives, and died cherishing in their pure hearts a sense of honor at being his comrade. When all functionaries and party members live and struggle as they did, the unity and cohesion of our party will be inherited and will be truly solid and pure forever.

Strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party becomes all the more important when the situation is complicated and when a difficult task is presented before the revolution. Today, our revolution confronts the enemy's grim challenge, and the environment at home and abroad is very complicated. Under such circumstances, we should be united around the party and the leader all the more firmly to defend and complete the revolution firmly to the end. We should strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party to firmly establish the independence of the Korean revolution and to carry on the revolution and construction successfully with our own spirit and for ourselves.

The future of the Korean revolution and the future of our nation consists of upholding the banner of the chuche idea, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party by all means, and strengthening our independent revolutionary might. All functionaries and party members should firmly establish the independent revolutionary world view highly demonstrate party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness and firmly believe and follow only their own party and leader in any adversity. This is necessary so as not to be shaken by the general trend and the prevailing trend, and to struggle faithfully on the eternal single road of the revolution.

We should not stop, even a little while, the struggle to strengthen unity and cohesion on the road of completing the chuche revolutionary cause. On the road of advance, there can be difficulties and trials and convulsive changes in the situation. However, as long as there is the might of unity and cohesion around the great party and the leader, we have nothing to fear.

Let us resolutely defend and firmly solidify the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the entire party and all the people with the party and the leader at the center. This is our slogan of struggle which should be upheld consistently in the future as in the past. Our revolutionary unity and cohesion will be inherited and strengthened generation after generation, and the history of the Korean revolution will shine brilliantly forever as a history of unity and cohesion.

NODONG SINMUN ON DEVELOPMENT OF CHUCHE IDEA

SK061200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 1 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 2 April special article: "The Development of the Chuche Idea by Our Party"]

[Text] Those who carry out the revolution should have to be correct philosophically. Only those who have been armed with a scientific and revolutionary philosophical idea can brilliantly carry out the communist cause. In our country today, the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated and its final victory has been firmly guaranteed. This is due to the chuche idea which has elucidated the future of this cause.

Today the chuche idea's influence over the ideological and spiritual life of the people and the revolutionary reformation of nature and society has been incomparably enhanced. The people have more deeply recognized the truth, correctness, and invincible vitality of the chuche idea and with each passing day struggle more vigorously for its victory. This is because our party has constantly deepened and developed the chuche idea, created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Discerning fully the great role of the philosophical idea in the revolutionary struggle Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of and secretary of the party Central Committee, has developed the chuche philosophy through his profound and unique ideological and theoretical activities.

In this regard, the document "On Some Problems Which Arise in the Understanding of the Chuche Philosophy" published on 2 April 1974 occupies an important position. The document has elucidated the chuche philosophy as a developed and systematized people-centered philosophy. The document explains anew the problems which arise in understanding the chuche philosophy, including the problem of basic differences between chuche and human philosophy, the problem of the chuche philosophy's new view of the world, and the problem of human independence. The document is greatly significant in the development of the chuche idea and in the practice of the revolution.

The past 10 years have proved the correctness of the unique ideology and theory indicated in the document, which has further developed and enriched the chuche philosophy, created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with new principles and propositions. The new explanation of the essence of the chuche philosophy is precisely the major content of the document.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: the chuche philosophy is a new one created by the leader. It is a people-centered philosophy which has been developed and systematized, placing people at the center.

As indicated in the document, the chuche philosophy is a new philosophy, a people-centered philosophy. This explanation constitutes the basic start of understanding the chuche philosophy.

Being a people-centered philosophy does not mean that it is a philosophy which presents the basic problem of human beings, giving people the first consideration, and which elucidates opinions, views, and positions on the world while placing people at the center. Accordingly, the great achievement of this document lies precisely in the fact that it has made this point clear.

The document has clarified the essence of the chuche philosophy and has elucidated the basic differences between the chuche philosophy and human philosophy.

In order to correctly explain the differences between the chuche philosophy and human philosophy, we should elucidate the mission of these two philosophies, their targets of study, and their views on the essence of human beings.

Our party has elucidated that human philosophy treats mainly purely human problems, that it denies the future mission of philosophy in giving people views of the world, and that it is only a philosophy of life which discusses such problems as "What is a human being?" and "What is life?"

Our party has also elucidated the essential characteristics of the chuche philosophy, which are basically different from human philosophy.

In the document our party has indicated that the chuche philosophy has not only defined the position and role of people in the world as the basic problem of the philosophy, but has also elucidated that men are the masters of all things and decide all things. In addition, our party has also proved that the chuche philosophy and human philosophy are basically different in terms of their view of human beings.

As the basic differences between chuche philosophy and human philosophy have been elucidated by our party, we have been able to thoroughly safeguard and defend the chuche philosophy from the reactionary bourgeois philosophy which denies the scientific understanding of the world and the revolutionary changes in the world and which inspire sorrow, pessimism, and individualism.

It is very important to elucidate the essential character of human beings, for only then can we correctly explain the position and role of human beings.

The problem of human beings has been a target of philosophical study for a long time. But this study has been limited to the abstract, a view of pure human beings, and ignoring their social relations.

In the past, the problem of the essential character of human beings was presented and explained by their social relations. This constituted progress in a philosophical explanation of human beings. Under such a condition, elucidating and explaining the essential character of human beings as the rulers and reformers of nature and society was an important problem. However, this problem has been brilliantly solved by the chuche philosophy.

In the document our party has indicated that the essential character of human beings which has been elucidated by the chuche idea is independence, creativity, and consciousness. This constitutes a perfect philosophical explanation of the essential character of human beings. As our party has clarified the idea that the essential character of human beings is independence, creativity, and consciousness, we have been able to correctly understand the unique characteristic of the chuche philosophy which has explained anew the problem of human beings. The document has also made it possible for us to correctly understand the new view of the world with human beings placed at the center, which has been clarified.

To give people a philosophically-based view of the world, we should teach them about opinions, views, and positions on the world. The chuche philosophy has elucidated all these problems for us. In the document our party has indicated that the chuche philosophy has presented new problems -- who are the masters of the world and where does the force which can reform and change the world come from? -- and that it has elucidated a new view that nature and society are ruled by human beings and are reformed by them.

The document has emphasized that, with the elucidation of this view by the chuche philosophy, when the masses have emerged as the masters of their destiny and as the masters of history, the philosophical task of our times has been brilliantly solved.

As emphasized in the document, the chuche philosophy elucidates that human beings are the masters of the world and that the world is ruled by human beings, but does not imply that the material world itself was formed with human beings as its center. At the same time, the chuche philosophy explains that human beings are the reformers of the world and that the world is reformed by human beings, but does not imply that all changes are made by human beings.

This issue is important in correctly understanding the originality of the chuche philosophy.

Because our party elucidated the ideology that the chuche idea gave a new view of the world by placing man in the center, the popular masses came to possess a powerful weapon with which they could remold the world and control their fate. The document also said that it is important to have correct knowledge of independence to correctly understanding the chuche philosophy. Having a correct knowledge of independence is basic and significant in defending and safeguarding the chuche philosophy. When one has a correct understanding of independence, one can correctly explain the intrinsic nature, position, and role of man.

Independence is not a developed and completed characteristic of a man's general existence. Independence is the attribute of social man. Nature cannot give such an attribute. If we can say that nature gives man the natural and biological attributes, then society gives man the social attribute.

Man's independence is a reflection of his social life and practice. Because our party elucidated that man's independence is the attribute to live and develop quite unlike the instinct to simply maintain physical existence, the opinions -- to bridge the basic gap between the social and natural existence and between the social and biological attributes, and to obscure the distinction between man and general living things and lower the man's position and role as the dominator and reformer of the world, to the level of those of the general living things -- have been broken down.

In particular, the document elucidated that along with independence, creativity and consciousness constitute the social characteristic of man and that independence, creativity, and consciousness can be distinguished from each other but are closely united. This is an important theoretical explanation.

The document stressed: Because the chuche philosophy newly elucidated the intrinsic nature, position, and role of man, man's dignity and value reached the highest stage. This is the chuche philosophy's great achievement, which any other philosophical ideology could not make.

This document's ideology makes our people have boundless pride in having been born, living, and carrying out revolution in the fatherland of the chuche idea. The document is a powerful weapon which helps accelerate vigorously the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

Our revolution's final goal is to model the whole society on the chuche idea. In order to consummate this historic cause, it is necessary to make the popular masses realize the position and the decisive role as the masters and reformers of nature, society, and their fate. In this way, we can accomplish to the end the grand cause of completely realizing the independence of the working popular masses -- the road which no one has ever traversed.

The historic document consistently says that the popular masses are the most developed and powerful entity with independence, creativity, and consciousness and they are the only dominators and reformers of the world. Because of this, the document gives the people endless dignity and pride as masters and decisive pushers of the revolution and construction. The obstacles laid before our revolution in the past were very difficult and complicated. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique intensified the war scheme against our people more than ever before. Under such a difficult condition, we had to accomplish the vast economic tasks.

The revolution was rigorous, and the revolutionary tasks which we had to accomplish were difficult and vast. But our people were not shaken and did not hesitate at all. On the contrary, our people displayed highly the attitude befitting the masters of revolution. All people arose in the revolutionary struggle with the independent and creative position to carry out revolution and construction with their own responsibility on the basis of the principle of self-reliance and of their own strength.

Without their consciousness of being the masters of everything and their firm conviction in their boundless strength and wisdom, we cannot imagine that even under such a difficult condition, our people were able to accelerate revolution and construction full of optimistic revolutionary view.

The chuche idea, which was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is being deeply developed by our party, is the guiding banner which guarantees the ultimate victory of our revolution. All party members and workers should brilliantly consummate the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea by arming themselves firmly with our party's chuche idea and by living and struggling in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea.

VRPR URGES PARTY MEMBERS TO FOLLOW KIM IL-SONG

SK100657 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Commentary by Yun Chong-won: "The Party Members and Revolutionaries Should Become Chuche-type Revolutionary Warriors Endlessly Loyal to the Great Leader"; from the feature program "Our Party's Assertions"]

[Text] Today, our RPR members and revolutionaries are filled with determination to prepare themselves as chuche-type revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the leader on the occasion of the 72d birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary hero, genius of the revolution, and the sun saving the world and people. For all the party members to become chuche-type revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the great leader is one of the most important demands for the further acceleration of imbuing our party ranks with Kimilsongism and for a victorious advance in the South Korean revolution.

On the occasion of [word indistinct], our party has already put forth our slogan: "Let us become chuche-type revolutionary warriors endlessly loyal to the great leader." This slogan is our just assertion which correctly reflects our party's fundamental mission and the practical demand of the South Korean revolution.

Our party, the RPR, is a party of the great Kimilsongism. Our party assumes the great Kimilsongism as its one and only guiding ideology and takes it upon itself to incorporate Kimilsongism thoroughly into revolutionary practice. It is impossible to conceive of the RPR's existence without the great Kimilsongism. Therefore, our RPR members should thoroughly arm themselves ideologically with the great Kimilsongism and prepare themselves to become chuche-type revolutionary warriors endlessly loyal to the leader. Being endlessly loyal to the great leader is one of the fundamentals for our RPR members, the true Kimilsongists. Only when they cherish loyalty to the great leader can our party members and revolutionaries have ardent faith in the great Kimilsongism, assume it as their firm belief, thoroughly defend the leader's revolutionary idea under any difficulties, and carry it out brilliantly. To cherish deeply heartfelt loyalty to the great leader and to embody the leader's revolutionary ideology brilliantly in a practical manner is to defend the demands and interests of our nation and people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the person who shoulders all responsibility for the demands and interests of our nation and people, and who thoroughly represents the will of our nation and people.

Loyalty to the great leader has become one of the principal traits of our party members and revolutionaries who have struggled, sacrificing their bodies for the interests of our popular masses and nation. For our party members and revolutionaries to prepare themselves to become thorough chuche-type revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the leader has become not only an exigent demand for serving the party, but has also become a practical demand of the South Korean revolution.

The prime task facing our party and masses is to raise high the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and to achieve independence and sovereignty. The struggle to achieve the cause of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a difficult one that assumes the U.S. aggressors, who have occupied this land for nearly 40 years, and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, as its objects of struggle.

To carry out this difficult revolutionary task successfully, the RPR members and revolutionaries, further strengthening themselves ideologically with the great Kimilsongism, should awaken the broad masses to the invincible chuche idea so as to summon them to the pannational anti-U.S. struggle of resistance for national salvation.

In order to carry out this honorable and difficult task correctly, our party members and revolutionaries should thoroughly prepare themselves to become revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the great leader.

Only when our party members and revolutionaries thoroughly prepare themselves to become revolutionary warriors endlessly loyal to the great leader can the RPR develop itself as an invincible revolutionary party and can the South Korean revolution quickly promote its advance, playing the high role of the party's vanguard.

For this reason, our party members and revolutionaries should make continued efforts in order to prepare themselves to become revolutionary warriors endlessly loyal to the great leader.

The RPR members and revolutionaries should, first of all, deeply grasp the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and, by upholding the great leader as the sun of the nation, should thoroughly defend the high authority of the leader from the attacks and denunciation of all kinds of enemies. They should trust and follow only the great leader at all times and places and should invariably cherish single-minded loyalty to the leader until the day of triumph. Only when they cherish loyalty to the great leader as their firm belief can they become true Kimilsongist revolutionary warriors with a revolutionary world outlook. In order to prepare themselves as revolutionary warriors endlessly loyal to the great leader, they should also assume study as their primary duty and should keep arming themselves ideologically with the great Kimilsongism without interruption. Only when they thoroughly arm themselves with the great Kimilsongism can they carry out revolutionary struggle correctly and be loyal to the leader to the fullest extent.

In order to become revolutionary warriors loyal to the great leader, they should be endlessly loyal to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is inheriting and developing the leader's invincible revolutionary idea without deviation. Loyalty to the leader should be inherited without interruption by upholding the inheritor who is consummating the leader's revolutionary cause from generation to generation. The loyalty that is inherited from generation to generation is the most just loyalty to the leader. For this reason, our party members and revolutionaries should remain loyal to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting and consummating the great leader's revolutionary cause. Only when our party members and revolutionaries thoroughly prepare themselves to become revolutionary warriors loyal to the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, can the victory of the South Korean revolution be hastened.

'TEXT' OF SOUTH'S MESSAGE ON TALKS WALKOUT

SK120657 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT 12 April 84

["Text" of 12 April message from Chong Chu-yong, president of South Korean Amateur Sports Association, to Kim Yu-sun, chairman of North Korean Sports Guidance Committee]

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- To Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the North Korean Sports Guidance Committee and the North Korean Olympic Committee:

I very much regret the suspension, due to your delegation's walkout, of the inter-Korean sports meeting at Panmunjom on April 9. The contact between South and North Korean sports officials was the first to take place in the five years since the inter-Korean table-tennis talks broke up in 1979. The resumption of the long-suspended inter-Korean dialogue drew much attention and high expectation at home and abroad. Moreover, the meeting was to discuss the question of forming single inter-Korean teams to participate in international games as well as undertaking sports exchanges between the South and the North, a wish not only of the athletes and sports officials of the South and the North but of all the people.

At this all-important first meeting, your delegation abruptly walked out of the conference site without any justifiable cause. No excuse can ever justify your one-sided act suspending the inter-Korean sports meeting.

Your delegation disputed our rightful claim that your authorities should take appropriate measures to atone for the Burma incident and the kidnapping of Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok, contending that it could not carry on the meeting unless the statement was retracted. This is totally unjust.

It was completely natural for our delegation to be concerned about the recurrence of such violence as the Burma incident and the kidnapping of Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok and to demand that our athletes be assured of their personal safety in the event of joint participation by South and North Korean athletes in international games or in inter-Korean sports exchanges in the future.

As I already stressed in my April 9 statement, the inter-Korean sports meeting cannot be allowed to remain suspended; it must be resumed as soon as possible. In so doing, our two sides should concretely discuss the questions of forming single inter-Korean teams to take part in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics which is already at hand, the 1986 Asian Games, the 1988 Seoul Olympics and other future international games.

I propose to you that the second inter-Korean sports meeting be held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on April 18. I hope that Kim Tuk-chun, your chief delegate, and all other delegates of your side will attend the second meeting and conduct an open-hearted dialogue with our delegates. We shall continue to exert sincere efforts for the successful conclusion of the inter-Korean sports meeting.

We look forward to your affirmative response.

April 11, 1984

Chong Chu-yong
president, Korea Amateur Sports Association
chairman, Korean Olympic Committee

REACTION TO, IMPLICATIONS OF ACTORS' KIDNAPPING

Spokesman on Interview

SK120123 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that a South Korean film actress and her ex-husband film director who were kidnapped by North Korean agents showed signs of being "thoroughly brainwashed and controlled" in a recent interview with a Japanese newspaper.

A leading Japanese daily newspaper, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, reported that during an interview with Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok the pair said they entered North Korea of their own volition at the invitation of the North.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chong Kie-ok said in a statement the pair made their remarks because the North had thoroughly brainwashed them. The North once again has revealed its tactics of fabricating and hiding its criminal acts, Chong said. Saying that the North's tactics had been "expected," Chong called on North Korea to admit to its inhumane abduction of the duo and to return them to their families.

NSP Accuses North

SK120800 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- The (South Korean) National Agency for Security Planning (NSP) Thursday accused North Korea of devoting itself to glossing over the abduction of a South Korean film actress and her ex-husband film director.

The agency said North Korea has been encouraged by Japan's NHK-TV broadcast of an exclusive interview with its foreign minister Kim Yong-nam who claimed that South Korea concocted the terrorist bombing in Rangoon last October that killed 17 South Koreans who were accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on his state visit to Burma.

North Korea is attempting to stage several press conferences in Eastern European communist bloc countries for Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok on the occasion of its leader Kim Il-song's birthday, which falls on April 15, the agency said. During the news conferences the North will coerce them into saying that they defected and entered North Korea of their own volition, the agency said.

The North has sent Choe to Moscow and Sin to Budapest in a bid to camouflage its abduction of the duo, and ordered Sin to have an exclusive interview with NHK-TV's correspondent in Budapest on April 6, the NSP said.

On April 10, the North hurriedly moved Choe and Sin to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to have a joint interview with the correspondent of Japan's leading daily newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN. It forced the couple to say they were not kidnapped but left South Korea after a disguised divorce for Europe and entered North Korea voluntarily because of the late President Pak Chong-hui's suppression of film production.

The agency said Choe and Sin have lost the ability to make free decisions because of the North's brainwashing for the past six years. It clearly shows that the North is attempting to hide the truth of the abduction and stage manipulated press conferences, the agency said.

The agency based its assertions on the fact that Choe and Sin were never engaged in political activities during their stay in the North but only in movie production. The agency also said Choe has hated the North since she was rescued by South Korean forces after being kidnapped and physically and mentally harassed by North Korean forces during the Korean war.

Sin, the agency added, remarried actress O Su-mi and had two children with her, whom he loved, Sin who had defected to the South, was a devoted anti-communist movie producer. The agency further said Sin repaid all his debts and devoted himself to movie production activities.

Family Meetings Proposed

SK120515 Seoul YONHAP in English 0403 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government and the families of actress Choe Un-hui and film director Sin Sang-ok, both abducted by Pyongyang from Hong Kong in 1979, Thursday proposed that the pair's decision to stay in North Korea be confirmed by a third party in a neutral nation or in Hong Kong to determine if the two expressed their choice freely.

While Seoul has announced that both were kidnapped from Hong Kong to North Korea in 1979 by North Korean agents, Pyongyang alleges that they defected to the North of their own free will.

The government and the families also proposed that if the two are allowed to express their free will, family meetings should be held to let them choose their nationality, freely before family members and to let their children choose where they should live.

Meanwhile, the government Thursday renewed its request to the Hong Kong Government and the British Government to investigate the incident again and send the results of their investigations to Seoul in accordance with the principle of international law for judicial cooperation.

SHULTZ TO VISIT SEOUL IN MAY TO MEET CHON

SK120502 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- The U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and meet with Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong when he visits Korea early in May, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Shultz flies into Seoul May 1 after accompanying President Ronald Reagan on a state visit to China.

A ministry official said Shultz would inform Korean leaders of the results of Reagan's visit and also discuss bilateral matters and the peace of Korea's peninsula.

ANNUAL ROK-U.S. SECURITY MEETING TO OPEN IN MAY

SK120559 Seoul YONHAP in English 0349 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and the United States will hold their annual security consultative meeting in Seoul May 9-10, defense officials of the two governments said Thursday.

An announcement, made public simultaneously both in Seoul and Washington, said South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min will host the 16th binational security meeting and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger will lead the U.S. delegation. The names of other delegates and observers from both governments will be announced at a later date.

Prior to the 16th meeting, South Korea and the United States will hold the sixth annual military committee meeting in Seoul on May 7. Gen. Yi Ki-paek, chairman of South Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his U.S. counterpart Gen. John W. Vessey will jointly preside over the meeting. The military committee was inaugurated in 1978 to provide strategic guidance to the South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command, it added.

At this year's security meeting, officials from the two governments will review the significant and tragic events of 1983 that affected the security situation on the Korean peninsula, including North Korea's attempt to assassinate South Korean president Chon Tu-hwan in Rangoon, Burma, last October, it said.

Participants also will review North Korea's escalation of armed infiltration efforts and other matters that were discussed at last year's meeting held at Fort McNair, Washington D.C., April 14-15, the announcement said.

Last year's meeting examined the security situation on the peninsula and elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific region in 1983. Defense officials from the two governments also agreed that strong U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea was essential to the continuation of peace on the Korean peninsula and throughout the area.

Weinberger will fly into Seoul on May 8 and will meet with South Korean and U.S. officials here and visit combined forces units.

TAIWANESE ENVOY DENIES PROTEST DELIVERED TO SEOUL

SK120434 Seoul YONHAP in English 0405 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- Taiwanese Ambassador to South Korea Hsueh Yu-chi Wednesday flatly denied a wire report that his government had passed a resolution to deliver a protest note to the Korean Government over the national flag-flying incident at a basketball tournament in Seoul.

A Taipei-dated AFP report said the control Yuan, which the story identified as Taiwan's cabinet, had decided to deliver a protest note to South Korea over the incident at the eighth Asian junior basketball championships that led the Taiwanese boy's and girl's teams to withdraw from the 12-day meet.

Denying the AFP report, Hsueh said Taiwanese cabinet Secretary-General Chu Shao-hwa, said on April 9 that despite the withdrawal, Taiwan would continue to maintain its friendly relations with South Korea. He also said the Control Yuan is one of his country's elective bodies but certainly not the cabinet as referred to in the report.

The ambassador also said he appreciated the "all-out efforts" which Yi Pyong-hui, president of the Asia Basketball Confederation, and So Song-hwan, president of the Korea Amateur Basketball Association, had made to prevent the Taiwanese teams from leaving the tournament.

"What is more import is not to allow communist China to succeed in their attempt to take advantage of this matter to divide two friendly countries, South Korea and Taiwan," he added. South Korea is the only Asian nation that recognizes the nationalist Taiwanese Government, but has no diplomatic ties with Communist China.

The Taiwanese teams boycotted the championships after the Organizing Committee reversed its decision not to allow any participant to fly its national flag during the tournament.

The Seoul tournament is the first sports event in South Korea in which teams from mainland China have participated. The committee changed its decision after delegates at the championships backed a mainland China proposal to let every participant except Taiwan hoist its national flag at the opening ceremony of the tournament, which began April 7. Eight Asian countries are participating in the boys' division, while seven teams are competing in the girls' division of the tournament.

CHINESE BASKETBALL OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN SEOUL

SK120833 Seoul YONHAP in English 0758 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 12 (YONHAP) -- Chinese Basketball Association President Mou Zuoyun arrived at Kimpo international airport Thursday afternoon from Hong Kong.

Mou came to Korea with his Association's International Director Liu Jucho to attend the executive meeting of the Asian Basketball Confederation on April 16 at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel.

A 34-member Chinese basketball team, which is the first Beijing sports team to visit Seoul since the Communists seized power in China three decades ago, is competing in the eighth Asian youth basketball championships April 7-19. Seoul and Beijing have no diplomatic relations.

BRUNEI SULTAN VISITS, MEETS WITH CHON, OTHERS

Report on Talks With Chon

SK081217 Seoul YONHAP in English 1201 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei agreed Sunday to expand the bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the diplomatic, economic and trade relations.

In their 75-minute-long summit talks at Chon's official residence, Chongwadae, the two leaders exchanged views on matters of mutual concern, especially on the world situation and tension on the Korean peninsula, South Korean presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said.

Chon stressed in particular the two developing nation's close cooperation in their economic development efforts and called for the sultanate's special consideration for South Korean firms' participation in its development projects, Hwang said.

Chon also explained to the visiting sultan South Korea's basic position in pursuing the peaceful reunification of the divided peninsula. Chon said South Korea's unification policy is based on non-violence, while North Korea is continuing its violent provocations against the South, according to the spokesman.

The South Korean president reminded Bolkiah of the North Korean-perpetrated Rangoon bombing in last October. Immediately after the terrorist bombing, apparently aimed at his life, on the state visit to Burma, Chon canceled his planned tour of six Asian and Oceanic nations, including Brunei.

Recalling his invitation of Chon to Brunei last year, Bolkiah said he hoped his visit to South Korea could offer an opportunity for the two nations to strengthen their bilateral cooperation in every field. He once again invited Chon to visit Brunei and the South Korean president replied that he wants to realize the sultan's invitation in the near future.

Banquet Hosted by Chon

SK090159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 9 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Sunday called upon all peace-loving countries to "join hands to uproot all forms of terrorism from the international community and to build a new international order based on peace and justice."

Tension, resulting from weapons of mass destruction and barbaric terrorism, is overshadowing the international community, Chon said. "The increasing protectionist trend of trade policies among nations is another obstacle to global economic development and the common prosperity of all mankind," Chon said.

Chon made these and other remarks at a dinner he held in honor of visiting Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei.

Although his scheduled visit to Brunei last October had to be postponed due to the North Korean-perpetrated bombing in Rangoon, Burma, Bolkiah's visit to Seoul demonstrated that the bond of friendship between the two countries will in no way be harmed by any terrorist atrocity, Chon said. The Rangoon bomb blast killed 17 South Koreans who were accompanying Chon to Burma, the first leg of Chon's 18-day tour of Southwestern Asia and Oceania.

Noting that Bolkiah has shown a deep interest in the development on the Korean peninsula, Chon said: "A solution to the Korean question must be sought only through peaceful means because any instability on the Korean peninsula would gravely endanger the peace and security of East Asia and indeed the rest of the world."

Chon also pointed out that North Korea has intensified provocative and fratricidal acts against the South instead of responding to a series of "realistic and practicable" South Korean proposals on the Korean issue.

Meanwhile, the sultan of Brunei said he hoped that South Korea, which has succeeded in economic and social development, would help his country promote its national development. Expressing his hope for the further acceleration of friendly cooperation between Korea and Brunei, Bolkiah added that the two countries have long maintained close friendship through South Korea's participation in Brunei's national development projects.

South Korea upgraded its consulate general in Brunei to the embassy level on Jan. 1, when the sultanate became independent from Britain.

Joint Communique Issued

SK090729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0712 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Brunei have agreed to continue to cooperate in promoting and consolidating their existing friendly relations in many fields. The agreement was contained in a joint communique issued Monday by President Chon Tu-hwan and Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah who was winding up a three-day state visit to South Korea. In the 14-point communique, Bolkiah, on behalf of the government and the people of Brunei, expressed "deep regrets over the national tragedies, such as the downing of a KAL airliner and the Rangoon bombing attack, which befell the people of the Republic of Korea last year."

The two heads of state said in the communique: "Terrorism can in no way be condoned and all peace-loving nations should continue their efforts to end terrorism which undermines peace and security of the international community."

Chon and Bolkiah held a 75-minute summit talk Sunday. During the talks, Chon explained to Bolkiah his government's policy to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve unification of the divided country through peaceful means.

Chon said that "direct talks between the two parties directly concerned, South and North Korea, are essential to solution of the Korean question and that, in this context, his proposal for a meeting between the highest authorities of two Koreas should be accepted by the North.

In the communique Bolkiah said: "Unification of Korea should be resolved by peaceful means through direct direct talks between South and North Korea which would contribute to the lessening of tension and maintenance of peace in the region."

In regard to further expanding economic cooperation between the two countries, Bolkiah welcomed "continued participation" in his country's economic development projects by the South Korean private sector.

The two leaders emphasized the important efforts and contribution made by ASEAN towards economic cooperation among the member countries themselves and also with other countries. They agreed that ASEAN's activities would strengthen the position and stability in Southeast Asia and the world at large. They also believed that such cooperation would greatly contribute towards the attainment of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

The document said the two leaders, discussing the latest development in Southeast Asia, expressed their concern over the Kampuchean situation. They also voiced a hope that a speedy and peaceful settlement of the question would be reached in accordance with the aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

The two leaders reviewed the current international situation with particular attention to Asia and the Pacific region and agreed that "peace and security in Northeast and Southeast Asia are closely related and are vital to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world."

Expressing regret over the postponement of Chon's scheduled visit to Brunei last October, Bolkiah said he hoped that Chon and his wife would be able to visit Brunei at the earliest convenient time, the communique said.

Bolkiah and his wife, leading a 34-member entourage, including Foreign Minister Mohamed Bolkiah and Development Minister Abdul Rahman, left for Brunei Monday afternoon.

BRIEFS

ADB OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- Seoul, April 7 (YONHAP) -- Vice President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will visit Seoul next week to discuss with Korean officials loans the nation is seeing from the regional bank, a source at the Finance Ministry said Saturday. While here April 9-14, Schulz will meet with Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Finance Minister Kim Man-che and other government officials to discuss a 44 million U.S. dollar ADB loan to be used for the construction of a liquefied natural gas pipeline to link Seoul and Incheon, the source said. Korea is seeking 233 million dollars in ADB public loans this year to help finance five projects. [Text]
[Seoul YONHAP in English 0012 GMT 7 Apr 84 SK]

HUN SEN VISITS HANOI EN ROUTE HOME FROM AFRICA

BK120709 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] On 10 April, on his way back to Kampuchea after visiting a number of African countries, Comrade Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, stopped over in Hanoi, capital of the SRV. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with him.

Comrade Minister Nguyen Co Thach highly valued the results of Hun Sen's visit to seven African countries. The results testified to the vigorous revival of the Kampuchean people and the PRK's foreign policy which is full of peace and good will. They also showed that the PRK's prestige is constantly on the rise. Public opinion in countries visited by the delegation and the world's conscious people have all condemned the crimes of the Pol Pot genocidal clique -- an important tool of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonist policy which opposes the Kampuchean people's rebirth and creates confrontation in Southeast Asia. The movement toward demanding the abandonment of the Pol Pot clique and its accomplices to ensure the Kampuchean people's right to a peaceful life and to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia is taking shape now more than ever.

Comrade Minister Hun Sen highly appreciated the outcome of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Indonesia and Australia. Comrade Minister Hun Sen fully agreed with the content of the talks and the agreements reached during Comrade Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit. He considered the result as a great contribution by the SRV to restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The two ministers firmly condemned the recent war provocations of the Thai ruling circles which have supported the Pol Pot remnants by grossly violating the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The two ministers considered that every act of the Thai ruling circles -- which receive support through acts of war and aggression against Vietnamese territory by the Chinese ruling circles -- is clearly destroying the movement toward dialogue in the region and making the regional situation more dangerous and complicated. The Thai leaders and Beijing Chinese ruling circles must be fully responsible for the above-mentioned situation and for all the resulting consequences.

Comrade Sieng Saran, PRK extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the SRV, was also present at the talks.

VNA Interview

OW120801 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 12 -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea's relations with African countries are improving finely and the latter share the Indochinese countries' view that Chinese reaction, teaming up with U.S. imperialism, is threatening Southeast Asian nations' independence and sovereignty.

This remark was made by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, who is also vice-chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, in an interview by VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY during his stopover in Hanoi on his way home from a tour of African countries. Here is a full translation of the interview:

Question 1: You have just successfully concluded a trip to a number of African countries. Could you please tell us about the African peoples' sentiments towards the Kampuchean people's wonderful revival?

Answer: During my African tour, I was very warmly welcomed by party and state leaders and the peoples of the host countries. In the past, the peoples and governments of these countries had shown concern about the imperialists' aggressive wars against Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries, and about the Pol Pot gang's genocidal policy towards the Kampuchean people. That is why, then welcoming me and my party, they rejoiced at learning that we had overthrown the Pol Pot gang and at receiving representatives of a nation which was once victim of imperialist aggression and of a genocidal policy conducted by the Pol Pot regime, instrument of expansionism.

They also rejoiced at the Kampuchean people's achievements over the past five years, particularly our fruitful efforts in ensuring food supply to the people and stamping out the famine left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot gang.

Leaders of some of these countries expressed their surprise that the Kampuchean people, victim of a great disaster at the end of this 20th century, still survive and have recorded such big achievements in so short a period of time. This, they said, is in accordance with the tradition of the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos who have defeated the biggest imperialist power in the world and regained national independence and have been embarking on national construction.

Question 2: What new developments have arisen in the relations between the Kampuchean people and the peoples in the countries you visited, Comrade Minister?

Answer: The friendship between the Kampuchean people and the Indochinese people as a whole and the peoples in the countries I visited has arisen from the struggle against the imperialists and colonialists for independence, peace, democracy and social progress. There are similarities in the situation of our countries and theirs. For instance, our country and those nations are having to struggle against the threat of imperialist aggression and expansionism. Due to that similarity now as in the past, we and those peoples have been bound together in the common struggle against the imperialists and the international reactionaries. For that reason, during our trip we signed agreements with Benin, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. A number of other countries, with or without official relations, have all agreed with us that measures should be taken to strengthen government-to-government and people-to-people relations.

Question 3: What is the African countries' attitude towards the genocidal Pol Pot gang and the so-called "tripartite government"?

Answer: To the African peoples, the genocidal Pol Pot gang are notorious for their crimes against the Kampuchean people, which they consider as crimes against mankind, thus, upon hearing the name of the Polpotists they showed deep hatred for them and sympathy with the Kampuchean people who had undergone sufferings under the Pol Pot rule. They condemned the imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and the international reactionaries for their attempt to bring the Pol Pot gang back to power in Kampuchea. They agreed with us that the Pol Pot gang must not only be prevented from returning to power or joining the government in Kampuchea, but also be brought to trial like the Hitlerites after World War 2.

With regard to the so-called "tripartite government", they considered it a farce staged by the international reactionaries to cover up the Polpotists' crimes. The so-called "tripartite government" is in fact controlled by the Pol Pot gang. The Africans have also agreed on the necessity to do away with the Pol Pot clique in order to ensure security for the Kampuchean people and contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

Question 4: What did the countries you visited think of the situation in Southeast Asia, and especially of the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries?

Answer: All the countries we visited share the three Indochinese countries' view on the situation in Southeast Asia in the recent past and at present, which is that the imperialist and other reactionary forces outside the region are jeopardizing the independence and sovereignty of nations in Southeast Asia, and that at present, Southeast Asia is also being threatened by China which is ganging up with U.S. imperialism.

On the basis of this unanimity of views, they support and encourage the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries put forward by the Indochinese foreign ministers' conferences especially by the eighth Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Vientiane of January 28-29, 1984. They support our initiatives for two reasons:

1. Our initiatives conform to the world's common trend for settling conflicts by peaceful methods.
2. The countries we visited are all non-aligned countries which had voted for the resolution of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi on an overall solution to Southeast Asia, calling for the pull-out of all foreign troops from and the ending of all outside interference in this region and the making of Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. This is consistent with the present trend and has therefore been supported and encouraged by those countries. They also agreed that this is the only correct way for Southeast Asian countries to solve existing differences.

Question 5: Through our assessment of the general situation, we are very hopeful about the relations between Kampuchea and African nations. We think that African nations are having to cope with two problems:

1. The imperialists' counter-offensive against progressive forces in the region.
2. Food shortage and poverty. The imperialists, taking advantage of the economic difficulties in African countries, are using aid to discourage the spirit of revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle of the African people. China is also using aid to serve its political aim of winning African countries over to its side regarding the Kampuchean issue. However, it has so far not obtained the results it expected. Many African countries have expressed their independence and courage by promoting their relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. We will visit other African countries.

Return Home 11 April

BK111236 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1154 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 11 -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen returned to Phnom Penh on Wednesday from a successful tour of various African countries.

He was met at the Pochentong Airport by Kong Korm, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the KPRP Central Committee; and other Kampuchean officials. Also present on this occasion were Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and Soviet Ambassador V. Bostorin.

KAMPUCHEA CONDEMNS THAI POLICY ON BORDER CLASHES

BK111005 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Apr 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Whoever Plays With Fire Will Be Burned"]

[Text] With the full support and encouragement of the Thai military circles, which colluded with the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries recently penetrated into Thai territory to cause trouble by burning the property of and massacring a large number of the innocent Kampuchean people.

To defend our nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and fundamental rights, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers attacked and inflicted deserved defeats on these enemy elements. The enemy's training and supply bases located along the western border were all smashed. Hundreds of enemy elements were crushed and hundreds of others were captured. At the same time, thousands of repentant misled persons have turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities. Faced with this bitter defeat, the Thai authorities, echoed by the Beijing propaganda machine, clamored about with their obsolete propaganda on the so-called Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea in an attempt to deceive world public opinion. We totally reject slander by the Thai authorities as mentioned in the statement issued recently by the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman. In fact, it is the Thai side that has cheaply sold its sacred territory to the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists for use as a lair for their lackeys -- the Pol Pot clique. It is the Thai side that has helped the Pol Pot clique by firing artillery and cannon shells into our territory, damaging our people's property, and killing many innocent Kampuchean people.

On 31 March, Thai Armed Forces Commander Athit Kamlang-ek revealed that a Thai A-37 aircraft twice bombed an ammunition arsenal of the Pol Pot clique on Kampuchean territory after this arsenal had fallen into the hands of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. This clearly proved that the Thai authorities have admitted that they have taken sides with the Pol Pot clique -- a tool of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- and joined hands with these Khmer traitors in opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, the PRK in particular, and the three Indochinese countries in general. While the Pol Pot clique -- the cheap lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- was being punished along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists created a pretext to retaliate against Vietnam or punish Vietnam. They have done this by committing barbarous and cruel crimes against the Vietnamese people living near the Vietnamese-Chinese border. This is an attempt to rescue the Pol Pot clique, which is being dealt a heavy blow along the Kampuchean-Thai border by the Kampuchean Armed Forces. These hostile acts committed by Beijing and Bangkok have clearly attested to world public how they have tried to oppose the trend of negotiation between the group of Indochinese countries and ASEAN countries to settle the remaining regional problems in order to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. Their clamor about the so-called Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is just a black smokescreen to cover up their dark design of opposing the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Governments and peoples in particular and the three Indochinese countries in general.

We strongly condemn the perfidious maneuver of the Thai authorities. We wish to inform them that, during the past few years, if we had not had respect for Thailand's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and if we had not really wished to coexist peacefully with Thailand, the Pol Pot remnants and the other Khmer reactionaries who are taking refuge on the Thai soil and who are allowed to use Thai territory for launching activities in the service of the Beijing expansionists' maneuvers, would have been crushed to the last man within a single stroke.

In response to the good will of the PRK, which really wants to build the Kampuchean-Thai border into a frontier of long-lasting friendship through its proposal for the signing of a nonaggression treaty and the proposal for creating a free **military zone** along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Thai ruling circles have stubbornly carried on their hostile policy against Kampuchea and Vietnam, thus making the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border remain tense and insecure.

Once again, we declare that the PRK always abides by a foreign policy of peace, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and constantly respects the neighboring countries' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. At the same time, we want others to respect our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Moreover, the PRK has the full right to take all kinds of measures to get rid of all sources of insecurity that jeopardize our national reconstruction and the peaceful life of our citizens. The Kampuchean people vehemently condemn the Thai authorities' aggressive acts and violations of Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity. If Thailand continues its hostile policy against Kampuchea, it must be fully responsible for all the bad consequences arising thereof.

PHNOM PENH NOTES TAKEO YOUTHS JOIN ARMY, MILITIA

BK120853 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Clearly understanding the two major tasks of defending and building the fatherland, the patriotic male and female youths in Takeo Province have courageously and willingly volunteered to join the army. During the first quarter of 1984, 530 youths, including 17 female youths, volunteered to serve in the army and militia units.

At present, these volunteer combatants are actively studying the party's political lines and attending military training in their respective units in order to turn themselves into a source of strength for the party and, in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers, attack and defeat the psychological warfare and spy activities of the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann bandits. These youths have also pledged to turn their class hatred against the enemy into an effort to fight and be ready to fight for the cause of our revolution.

AFP: SON SANN URGES KAMPUCHEA-SRV COLLABORATION

OW112341 Hong Kong AFP in English 2254 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Strasbourg, April 11 (AFP) -- The prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Son Sann, called today on the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples to "collaborate to reduce the climate of hate which has existed between the two peoples for centuries. If the hate no longer exists and Vietnam agrees to negotiate the withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia, I can affirm that we will rebuild the country's economy in five years," he said.

Mr Son Sann, prime minister of the U.N.-recognized coalition government in exile, met European members of parliament here today. He said he recently asked Southeast Asian Association countries, European Economic Community countries and Japan to work out a plan for the economic reconstruction of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Mr Son Sann, president of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People, said Vietnam "daily" used chemical arms against Cambodian resistance forces. Some of the arms had "Soviet inscriptions."

He condemned the systematic pillage of the riches of the temple at Angkor Wat, which has been left to ruin since 1972. Coffins "stuffed with things other than dead soldiers" had been taken out of the temple and bas-relief sculptures were on sale in foreign shops.

COMMENTARY NOTES PRC ACTIONS AIM TO PLEASE U.S.

BK111138 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Chinese Reactionaries Curry Favor With Their Masters"]

[Text] Early last week the Beijing ruling group, noisily making up a story about Vietnamese encroachment against Thailand's sovereignty, instigated the military forces of its reactionary stooges in the region to support and assist the routed Pol Pot clique in attacking the PRK's western border areas. At the same time, it instructed its forces to shell various points of the SRV's northern border provinces such as Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Coa Bang, Ha Tuyen, and Lai Chau Provinces using the ridiculous pretext of self-defense.

The above acts by the Beijing reactionaries and their reactionary stooges in the region constitute an open violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK and SRV. At the same time, these acts serve to create a tense situation, thereby harming the tendency toward meetings between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. In addition, such acts clearly show all mankind that the Beijing ruling group, deceitful and crooked by nature, is trying its utmost to score some achievements to welcome its masters, the U.S. imperialists, as the world's chief murderer, Reagan, will be paying an official visit to China. For this reason, in preparation for welcoming Reagan appropriately, it is natural that the Beijing reactionaries should engage in many activities, including challenging and provoking various Indochinese countries and aggravating the tense situation in Southeast Asia, in the hope of receiving the attention and praise of their masters.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and after exchanging many delegations at low, intermediate, and high levels, the fundamental problems in their bilateral relations have not yet been resolved despite the fact that Washington has mercifully responded to some of Beijing's begging. Such problems involve each side's interests and Washington's two-China policy. Regarding this policy, Beijing has kowtowed to its masters on several occasions. Yet, what it has received is a pat on the shoulder from the master.

For this reason, the Beijing ruling group instructed its troops to shell Vietnam and fabricated noisy stories along the Thai-Kampuchean border so its lackey troops in the region can be used to assist the routed genocidal Pol Pot clique of murderers and to challenge and provoke the PRK. By resorting to such arrogant acts, the ruling group hoped that the masters would praise and award it by selling it modern weapons -- weapons Beijing has wanted for a long time. On the other hand, Beijing hoped to encourage Reagan to provide more weapons for some countries in the ASEAN group. This conforms with the policy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese reactionaries in fostering an arms race and creating tension in the region.

However, what will be the result of this flattery by the Chinese reactionaries? Regarding this question, everyone should be able to guess. Reagan himself should still remember the lessons learned by the Beijing ruling group after invading the SRV in 1979.

Shortly after the U.S. imperialists sustained shameful defeats during their war of aggression against Indochina, the sounds of crying coming from families of the U.S. soldiers killed during the Indochina war echoed in harmony with the voices of the broad forces of world peace opposing the arms race, which includes the nuclear weapons of the U.S. imperialists. This has shaken the White House and the Pentagon more violently than ever before.

For this reason, the various nations in the region wishing to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation cannot ignore the challenge and provocations by the Beijing ruling group and its reactionary lackeys against the three Indochinese countries. They also cannot let them threaten peace in the region. If the Beijing reactionaries and their lackeys in the region continue to stubbornly support the Pol Pot murderous clique to oppose the Kampuchean people and challenge and provoke the SRV, they will achieve nothing; they will only be condemned and ignominiously punished by justice-loving opinion.

SOUPHANOUVONG SUPPORTS MPR APPEAL ON ARMS RACE

BK111341 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Message dated 12 April from Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of SPC, on appeal of MPR People's Great Hural on the arms race]

[Text] Beloved comrades, after studying the 9 December 1983 appeal of the MPR People's Great Hural adopted at its 1984 plenum, we, members of the SPC, have approved that, in face of the current tense situation caused by the policy of aggression pursued by the U.S. imperialists, who are intensifying their arms race throughout the world and in Asia and the Pacific, parliamentary members throughout the world have the obligation to defend peace and stability in this region and the world so as to save their peoples from the threat, suffering, and horror of nuclear war. We denounce the U.S. imperialists' acts of aggravating international tension, especially in installing their medium-range nuclear missiles in some Western European countries, thus undermining the aspirations of the European people and all mankind, and further aggravating the already tense situation.

The expansion of the arms race into Asia through coercion and U.S. imperialist tricks, as can be seen from the rising military budgets of certain countries, the network of U.S. bases, and the presence of U.S. volunteer [asasamak] forces, has increasingly threatened peace and security. The presence of their medium-range missiles has particularly strengthened their efforts to turn Asia into a zone of nuclear conflict. In addition to this trick, the collusion among the antipopular and antipeace forces and the revival of militarism have greatly increased the threat to the stability of this region.

We fully support the appeal of the MPR People's Great Hural, calling on all of us to unite and fight resolutely in order to do away with the danger of a nuclear holocaust and lead us to lasting peace and stable security with measures to guarantee the attainment of peaceful coexistence, the firm strengthening of detente, and the rigorous strengthening of mutual trust and understanding and international cooperation.

We hail the initiative of the MPR People's Great Hural in organizing a group of the Mongolian People's Great Hural members with the aim of guaranteeing the struggle movement for peace and against war. We are prepared to make our utmost contribution to fulfill the ultimate goal of defending peace and international stability and to develop mutual cooperation for the sake of the happiness of mankind.

Vientiane, 2 April 1984

[Signed] President Souphanouvong, on behalf of the SPC Standing Committee

GOVERNMENT CALLS SPY CHARGES 'SOVIET SLANDER'

BK120120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The government yesterday denied it had knowingly allowed what the Soviet Embassy has described as efforts by Australian diplomats and a Japanese businessman to recruit Soviet officials for the American and Australian intelligence agencies.

Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Rangsan Phahonyothin said: "The Soviet statement accuses Thailand of having allowed this conspiracy to take place. It is not true, and is Soviet slander."

"The Thai Government has made it clear its policy of not allowing anyone to be involved in any conspiracy which disturbs another's national security," Mr Rangsan said.

The Soviet Embassy said in a statement Tuesday that it had "irrefutable evidence" that the intelligence agencies of the United States, Japan and Australia conduct "a many-fold subversive activity in Thailand."

PRIME MINISTER PREM MEETS WITH CANADA'S TRUDEAU

BK120857 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Reporting on a message from Ottawa sent by spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri of the Prime Minister's Office, Deputy Spokesman Pramot Sukhum stated at Government House today that on 11 April at 0945 in Canada -- or about 2205 in Thailand -- Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon called on Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau for official consultations. Two agreements were signed. They are the convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income between Thailand and Canada which is aimed at promoting investment and business contacts between the two countries. The prime minister also witnessed the signing of an agreement on the establishment of the Thailand Development Research Institute which will play an important role in future development work in Thailand.

The Thai prime minister stated afterwards that the signing of the convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income between Thailand and Canada underlined the importance given by Thailand and Canada to the promotion of investment and business contacts between the peoples of the two countries. It will also ensure better justice and equality for investors and businessmen regarding taxation.

The prime minister and his delegation are scheduled to proceed to Toronto today on the last stop of the visit to Canada. The group will then depart for Washington, D.C. to begin a visit to the United States.

THREE ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CANADA

BK120849 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The Thai and Canadian governments have signed three economic agreements dealing with taxation, Canadian aid for rural development projects in Thailand, and the establishment of a Thai development research institute. The agreements were signed yesterday in Ottawa when Prime Minister Prem made a 2-day stopover in this capital city.

The prime minister arrived in Ottawa on Tuesday after a 2-day stay in Vancouver where he urged Canadian businessmen to look at Thailand for new markets. The prime minister is now on a 5-day visit to Canada on the first leg of his 20-day tour of North America and Western Europe.

While in Canada General Prem is also expected to seek aid for Thailand's refugee problem. Last week the Canadian External Affairs Department issued a statement saying Canada was gravely concerned about armed incursions by Vietnamese troops into Thailand.

While there, Thai police officials accompanying Prime Minister Prem also met Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers and discussed tactics on suppressing the flow of narcotics. General Prem and his delegation of senior government officials and businessmen are scheduled to leave Canada today for Washington.

THAI PLANE REPORTED DAMAGED BY MACHINEGUN FIRE

BK110412 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- A Thai plane was damaged by machinegun fire yesterday as fierce fighting continued between Burmese soldiers and Karen rebels at the besieged Maw Po Kay camp opposite Tha Son Yang District.

The Thai Air Force "Spooky" plane was hit in the tail by M60 machinegun fire while observing the border situation at about 11 a.m., a local military source told the BANGKOK POST.

The source said it was not immediately known who had fired at the plane, which was sent to the border from Phitsanulok following the resumption of heavy fighting at the Karen stronghold.

The battle dragged on from Monday after Burmese soldiers supported by heavy artillery opened up a new offensive aimed at capturing Maw Po Kay. Two Thai OV-10 planes were ordered to the area immediately after it became known that the Spooky had been hit. The damaged plane was flown back to an airstrip at Mae Sot but after an inspection was cleared to continue to Phitsanulok. Three rebels were reported killed and seven others wounded when a grenade was lobbed into a Karen machinegun nest during a suicidal charge which claimed the lives of two Burmese commandos. Other commandos also tried to enter Maw Po Kay by wading through the waist-deep Moei River from the north but they were driven off by the Karens and later withdrew from the area.

MEETING HELD WITH LAO BORDER COMMITTEE 11 APRIL

BK120916 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Thailand and Laos held a joint meeting of their respective local-level border committees in the Thai northeastern province of Nong Khai yesterday. The Thai border coordinating committee was headed by Nong Khai Governor Sakda Ophonng while the Laotian side was headed by Chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee Mr Thongkham Manivan.

Thailand and Laos held a national-level border committee meeting in January this year in Bangkok. The meeting emphasized the close contact and cooperation between border provinces of the two countries. It also agreed to promote joint efforts in seeking any solution to bilateral problems.

Nong Khai Governor Sakda Ophonng says the cooperation between Thailand and Laos has been promoted on a broader basis, and both countries do not want outside interference to damage their cooperation.

PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' SEEN AS BID TO PLEASE U.S.

BK110836 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Commentary by station editor Dao Nguyen]

[Text] One still remembers that during his U.S. visit in late 1978, Deng Xiaoping himself told Brzezinski -- the U.S. President's security adviser -- that Chinese troops would attack Vietnam. Then Deng stressed: You should keep well in mind that action will corroborate all my statements during this trip.

A few days later, Deng Xiaoping also informed Japan of China's plan to attack Vietnam.

The aggression masterminded against Vietnam in February 1979 was deplorably defeated. Immediately following that defeat, Deng openly said: The main reason in attacking Vietnam is not to win or lose the battle but for other people to watch.

Who are the other people? They are the U.S. imperialists. To stage a show for its U.S. friend to watch, China drove 60,000 soldiers and officers to their deaths along the Vietnamese border and lost over \$1 billion in that dirty war of aggression.

Just as Deng Xiaoping said during his U.S. visit: To us, human losses are insignificant. We can lose 50,000 or 500,000 or even 1,000,000 people because we are convinced we would gain something more valuable through such losses. In fact, the Beijing leaders do not hesitate to use their people as stepping stones to reach a collusion and an alliance with the U.S. imperialists.

China's war of aggression against Vietnam has made the United States more confident in China's gamble of opposing and sabotaging socialism and the world revolutionary movement. By implementing a hostile policy toward Vietnam, China has expected the United States to lift all its barriers and help China achieve the four modernizations by the end of the century. In other words, the Chinese rulers want to exchange the blood and bones of Chinese youths for U.S. capital, materials, and technology.

Ever since that visit, China has caused a constantly tense situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border and in the past 5 years has conducted 7,500 armed provocations. In March 1983, China conducted a major armed provocation along the Vietnamese-Sino border. Then, in May 1983, China received the good news that the United States had agreed to supply China with dual-purpose high technology. Now, after laying the red carpet to welcome Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, China is preparing to lay the red carpet for U.S. President Reagan.

In the past few days, to alleviate punitive blows for the Pol Pot lackey clique along the Kampuchean-Thai border, China has fired 20,000 artillery shells into Vietnam and then has sent its troops to occupy Heights No 820 and 636 in Quoc Khanh village, Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province. This is a present offered to the U.S. President before Reagan comes to Beijing.

NHAN DAN HAILS RECENT BORDER 'VICTORY' OVER PRC

BK111245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 11 April editorial: "A Heroic Northern Frontier"]

[Text] The situation along our country's northern border has become tense due to the Beijing reactionaries' hostile and warlike policy. Since 2 April, they have ordered their armed forces to shell many areas along the entire border of our territory. Particularly serious is that, on 6 April, a number of their infantry battalions attacked and occupied Heights 820 and 636 in Quoc Khanh village, Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province.

Our armed forces and people in the northern border provinces have vigorously countered the enemy. Our artillery batteries promptly opened up and destroyed the enemy's artillery emplacements -- the source of the crimes. Cadres and soldiers of Unit H, 37th Group, together with the local Armed Forces and people in Quoc Khanh Village, fought valiantly and launched vigorous assaults against the enemy troops, destroying many of them and dislodging them from Heights 820 and 636 while they were starting to build fortifications for holding out, thus foiling their land-grabbing scheme right from the outset. The Armed Forces and people in the northern border province -- which their high vigilance, combat readiness, and marvelous valor -- fought well, persistently, and resourcefully, and destroyed many enemy troops. They successfully defended themselves and firmly protected the fatherland's frontier, thus becoming worthy of the commendation by Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh. The people throughout our country are proud and elated to welcome the glorious victory of our Armed Forces on the heroic northern frontier.

This is the first victory gained by the Armed Forces and people on the northern border. This victory stems from our people's patriotism, love for socialism, and spirit of socialist internationalism. This is a victory of the people's war for all-people national defense and of the people's battle position of maintaining control to attack and attacking to seize control. This is a victory of the clear-sighted and correct line of our party which has, on the basis of scientifically analyzing the situation of the revolution in our country and the schemes and nature of the Beijing reactionaries acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, entrusted our people with the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

The initial victory won by our Armed Forces and people in recent days testifies to the strength and effectiveness of our existing people's war position as well as to the impregnability of our northern defense line on which the entire people are soldiers, the people's Armed Forces serve as the core, and national defense is linked with security work.

While committing crimes against our people, the Beijing reactionaries have slanderously charged us with conducting armed incursions and provocations against China in a bid to deceive public opinion and cover up their real scheme of cranking up the spirit of the genocidal Pol Pot army remnants and saving them from being heavily punished in the Kampuchean-Thai border area. These war acts have indicated that the strategy and tactics of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists toward our people and the three Indochinese peoples in general still remain the same. They have not changed even one iota and have become even more wicked and stubborn.

Embittered and angered by their failure to bring us to exhaustion and submission, they have become even more hostile toward us. At present, they are intensifying their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists not only to oppose the Soviet Union, but also to oppose Vietnam, the socialist community as a whole, and the world revolutionary movement. Their recent shellings and land-grabbing operations were conducted in coordination with the U.S. imperialists in a counterattack against the national liberation movement and the independent countries that are advancing on the socialist path. This is also their gift to earn credit with Reagan before this imperialist chieftain's arrival in Beijing. By concrete deeds, they are carrying out a policy of truly close collusion with the U.S. imperialists, completely taking their side and coordinating actions with them to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the world revolution.

They are colluding with the U.S. imperialists in waging a very perfidious multifaceted war of sabotage against our people. Having yet to resign themselves to defeat, they are nurturing many dark schemes against our people and stubbornly fostering and directing the Pol Pot army remnants -- their main instrument -- to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. This situation requires that all our party, Armed Forces, and people pay due attention to strengthening our country's defense. Continuing to consolidate national defense and building our Armed Forces for national defense while stepping up socialist construction is a crucial task that our people must not neglect for even one second or one minute. This is also our people's glorious historic mission.

We are fighting against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism not only for the sake of our fatherland, but also in the interests of the Indochinese Peninsula and other countries in Southeast Asia, as well as of the Chinese people, the age-old friendship with whom we will always cherish. More and more people in the ASEAN countries and even in China have gradually come to clearly understand this and realize that the Beijing reactionaries are posing the main threat to peace and stability in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia.

The victorious fight of the Armed Forces and people in the northern border provinces gives us many valuable lessons and encourages us to sharpen our vigilance day and night and bring into play the determination to fight and to win Dien Bien Phu to firmly defend our frontier, defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and positively contribute to the building and defense of our socialist fatherland.

SUCSESSES OF BORDER ARTILLERY UNIT NOTED

BK111600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Report by (Duong Minh Hao) on counterattacks by the B-38 infantry group against Chinese crimes in Dinh Lap District, Lang Son Province]

[Summary] On 2 April the Chinese side ordered its troops operating Howitzers, 122-mm grenade launchers and 120-mm mortars to fire repeatedly into the areas of (Tam Gia) village in Loc Binh District and (Binh Kha) village in Dinh Lap District, Lang Son Province.

"The Chinese shelling caused great losses in lives and property to our people in these localities. Thanks to their high sense of vigilance and combat readiness, our artillery units were able to fire back at the enemy's artillery emplacements right from the very first minutes."

We arrived at the position of the 3d Company of Artillery Unit "X" of the B-38 group at the time its members were taking a break. Comrade (Tran Van Dieu), deputy company commander in charge of political affairs, and comrade (Dat), a platoon leader, directly commanded these counterattacks against the Chinese troops. Recounting the first return fire delivered by his unit, Comrade (Tran Van Dieu) said:

[Begin recording] "At 1105 on 2 April, Chinese troops used 120-mm mortars and 122-mm grenade launchers to fire on various high points and into the area of Ban Chac and Route 13-B. Only 2 minutes after the sound of the enemy's first shell was heard our entire unit had assumed combat stations. Upon receiving orders from the observation post, we returned fire at the enemy's artillery. The first barrage of our artillery fire hit their 122-mm grenade launcher emplacement. According to a dispatch from the observation post, the enemy's 122-mm grenade launcher emplacement was ablaze for 2 hours. This news brought great joy to all members of our unit and boosted their morale." [end recording]

Later, following the observation post's instructions, we fired at the other two artillery emplacements of the Chinese troops. On 3, 4, and 5 April, they were compelled to change their firing tactics and move their artillery emplacements to other positions.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL CONDEMNS PRC ATTACK ON SRV

OW091656 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 9 -- "We strongly condemn China's aggressive move against Vietnam. Such a move indicates the weakness of the Chinese expansionists and the collapse of the Pol Pot reactionaries in face of the just cause and the growth of the revolution of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries". This was stated by Afghan Vice Foreign Minister Yurish while receiving Ta Ngoc Ngan, Vietnamese charge d'affaires a.i. to Afghanistan on April 8 when he was handed a copy of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's April 7, 1984 statement. The statement denounced China's attacks on two heights in Vietnamese territory.

Vice Foreign Minister Yurish stressed: "The Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fully support the stance and the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea in defence of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the Chinese expansionists' aggression and menace and against the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups which are attempting to undermine the revival of the Kampuchean people. We express our resolute support for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's statements on March 31, April 3 and April 7, 1984, and affirm that the stance and actions taken by Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are completely correct".

WPC, FOREIGN DAILIES DENOUNCE PRC AGGRESSION

OW1020145 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10 -- Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, strongly condemned as a military adventure China's recent armed attacks on Vietnam's border areas and expressed the council's support to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement of April 7, 1984 protesting against those hostile actions.

At the April 8 session of the conference of the Permanent Commission of the World Peace Council (W.P.C.) held in New Delhi, Prof. Pham Guy Thong, head of the Vietnamese delegation, reported that the Chinese authorities had sent their troops to attack heights 820 and 636 in Vietnam's northern border province of Lang Son. The Vietnamese delegation also distributed to delegates to the said conference copies of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement.

Many participants vehemently protested against these hostile actions of China and reiterated their support of Vietnam. The conference pointed out in its statement on disarmament that China is threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia. On Southeast Asia, the statement said that the W.P.C. supports the Indochinese countries' desire to live in peace in Southeast Asia.

The statement said that all foreign forces would withdraw right after China ended its threat, its use of Thai territory and of the genocidal Pol Pot remnants to oppose the Kampuchean people. The W.P.C. supports dialogue between the two groups of countries -- A.S.E.A.N. and Indochina -- as well as among Southeast Asian countries, aimed at making this region a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, the statement said. The W.P.C. supports the demand for resumption of the legal position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena and the United Nations.

In its editorial on April 9, the Lao party daily PASASON protested against the Chinese authorities for ordering their troops to shell many places in northern border provinces of Vietnam on April 2-3. The paper condemned the Chinese ruling circles for using the genocidal Pol Pot remnants as a tool to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival as well as Laos and Vietnam, increasing tension in the situation and stirring up division and mistrust in this region.

The Syrian paper AL-BA'TH in its recent issue, gave excerpts from the statement of the Lao People's Democratic Republic reiterating its solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea and condemning China's aggressive acts against Vietnam which, it said, are aimed at supporting the Pol Pot remnants against the Kampuchean people. The SYRIA TIMES, after condemning the Chinese troops for invading Vietnamese territory, said that no force could prevent the Vietnamese people from uniting with and supporting the fraternal Kampuchean people in their revival. Another Syrian newspaper TISHRIN, voiced strong support for Vietnam.

China's violations of Vietnamese territory were strongly criticized by many Indian newspapers, such as the NATIONAL HERALD and TIMES OF INDIA in their issues of April 8 and 9.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SRV

OW11617 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 11 -- The Palestine Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Vietnam and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] fully support Vietnam's proletarian international stance on the Kampuchean issue, a leading official of the two organizations told the Vietnamese ambassador to Syria on April 9. The said organizations protest against all interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs from any side -- China or Thailand -- the official added.

These views were expressed by Saleh Raafat, Political Bureau member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and president of the Palestine Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Vietnam (PCSFV), when receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Le Thanh Tam who informed him about China's recent armed attacks against Vietnam's northern border provinces.

Saleh Raafat said that the PCSFV and the DFLP are deeply concerned about these grave events. They have always stood by Vietnam's side in its struggle against China's interference and wished for early restoration of normal relations between Vietnam and China through peaceful negotiation, on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

He continued: "We resolutely support the Kampuchean people's struggle against the genocidal Pol Pot remnants. It is regrettable that over the past years, China has intentionally resorted to military measures to solve the Kampuchean situation.

"But surely, they cannot save the Pol Pot remnants. We express our admiration for the bravery of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean armed forces in their fight to defend their territories and firmly believe that the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples' national construction and defence will be successful".

"China wants to take advantage of the United States and Western countries to oppose the Soviet Union and Vietnam, but instead it is being used by the United States and Western countries", Saleh Raafat concluded.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN MEETS PRESS ON BANGKOK SPY CHARGES

BK111430 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by (Sue McAlister)]

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, has described as a feverish concoction Soviet allegations that Australian Embassy officials in Bangkok were involved in attempts to bribe Soviet diplomats in return for secret information. On Tuesday, the Soviet Embassy in the Thai capital called a news conference during which it was claimed that the Soviet Union had irrefutable evidence that secret intelligence organizations of Australia, the United States, and Japan were engaged in subversive activities in Thailand.

The Soviet Embassy named two Australian diplomats -- Mr Ron Ford, a counselor in the Political Section, and Mr Paul Burnard, a third secretary. It was claimed that the two Australians tried to bribe a Soviet attache, Mr Aleksandr Kilim, to provide secret information in exchange for money and the choice of living in the United States or Australia. However, at a news conference in (?Brisbane), Australia's foreign minister said the Russian allegations were an attempt to distract attention from or preempt reports of what had really happened, which was that the Soviet attache, Mr Kilim, had tried to subvert the Australian Embassy official, Mr Burnard. Foreign Minister Hayden then gave his detailed version of events:

[Begin recording] [Hayden] A junior officer of the Department of Foreign Affairs on his first posting in Bangkok as third secretary -- Mr Paul Burnard -- reported to superiors that he had received a number of social approaches from a representative of a Soviet Embassy in Bangkok. He thought as those approaches developed that he was probably being cultivated by that representative of the Soviet Embassy for possibly some ulterior purpose. He was advised by his superiors to be cautious, to report any untoward development.

Subsequently and quite recently, he reported that that Soviet officer, Mr Aleksandr Kilim, had approached him and had suggested that classified documents and maps relating to the Thai-Cambodian border area which he presumed would be available to the Australian Embassy in Bangkok be provided for him -- that's Mr Kilim. Our officer immediately reported the matter to his superiors. He mentioned that Mr Kilim had suggested that they should meet again on this matter, hopefully, on Mr Kilim's part, (?that) he could obtain the documents at a luncheon.

It was decided that all contact with Mr Kilim should immediately be terminated and, accordingly, another officer of our embassy in Bangkok, Mr Ronald Ford, suitably senior for such a task, kept the appointment, pointed out to Mr Kilim that Mr Burnard had reported to the embassy, the approaches he made to Mr Burnard are unacceptable to the Australian authorities (?and) rejected, and that he could not expect that Australians would participate in that sort of behavior. Well, those are the circumstances. The deal was terminated -- the lunch was terminated rather preemptorily. We have had Mr Aleksandr Kilim identified as KGB operative in Bangkok. In the circumstances I am satisfied that our officers behaved properly at all times. Mr Burnard from the very early stage when he became alert to what he believed was a contact that was more than just passingly social on the part of Mr Kilim promptly reported that matter to his superiors, and, accordingly, all actions subsequently were properly discharged. I wouldn't propose to go into much detail on this matter except, again, to repudiate and reject the charges that had been made by the Soviets in Bangkok.

[Unidentified questioner] Is there any basis to those allegations? Were Australians trying to cultivate Russian -- Russian contacts -- in Thailand?

[Hayden] Well, I think I've adequately attended that with what I said, and I don't see any reason why I should have to go into surgical details to justify our action. The only other thing I want to say is this: That if at any time we were embarked on an exercise of cultivation it would be a matter of security -- a matter of high confidentiality -- and frankly a matter we wouldn't be discussing publicly. However, as this is a matter of principle which I declare, I believe I've attended to your query (?precisely in) what I said.

[Question] Are you...

[Hayden, interrupting] But, to make things work you got [words indistinct] happened in various ways in various parts of the world affecting various countries in the past. And I guess they will again. And there is one other matter I'm sorry I should have added. I can give a categorical assurance that no Australian was involved in any way in Bangkok with any other security agencies.

[Question] So, were either Mr Ford or Mr Burnard in any way associated with the Australian intelligence and security agency?

[Hayden] Mr Ford and Mr Burnard are members of the diplomatic service at Bangkok, (?and) they are properly accredited as such. This is Mr Burnard's first appointment as such: Mr Ford has had other appointments. In respect of the Australian Security Intelligence Service matters they are never discussed publicly, and it's a convention I intend to adhere to in all regards.

[Question] Mr Hayden, if Australians were being cultivated by the Russians in Thailand, why then did the Russians publicly give their side of the story first?

[Hayden] Maybe they're quicker off the mark than we are, and they feel greater sensitivity about what they have been caught out doing. I don't know, [words indistinct].

[Question] Have you been embarrassed by it all, Mr Hayden?

[Hayden] Not at all. I think the Soviet Union would have been embarrassed if anyone is to be embarrassed.

[Question] Do you expect any repercussion from the Thai Government about the whole issue?

[Hayden] The Thai Government has repudiated the statements of the Soviet Union, declaring them as nothing more than unsustainable propaganda.

[Question] Mr Hayden, why did the Soviets approach the Australians in the first place?

[Hayden] Well, I guess the implication is fairly obvious. We have a very keen and detailed interest in what's taking place in the Indochina area and, in particular, in the border region between Thailand and Indochina. We have a good collaboration in terms of exchange of information with the Thai Government, and we do exchange information on a mutual basis with other friendly services where it is going to serve our interests as it's going to serve theirs. I can only speculate that there was a presumption that if it was possible to penetrate the Australian Embassy there may be an access to vital, highly classified information which may have been some sort of benefit -- I suggest major benefits. Certainly the information I've read would have been regarded as such. Under those circumstances, (?linking to) the suggestion that Mr Burnard supplied highly classified information -- documents, and maps -- as I think that the two things probably come together, but I would just be speculating there.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICIANS DENIED VISAS

BK110749 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The federal government has finally shut the door on three South African politicians wanting to visit Australia. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, in a letter to the opposition leader, Mr Peacock, said the government had agreed to reconsider its initial refusal to grant the visas on condition that Mr Peacock guaranteed they would not use the visit to promote apartheid. Mr Peacock refused to give such a guarantee, saying that to do so would be a denial of freedom of speech.

MINISTER ON PROSPECTS FOR BEEF TALKS WITH JAPAN

BK120846 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The minister for primary industry, Mr Kerin, says there is still room for negotiation on the level of Australian beef exports to Japan. Mr Kerin is in Tokyo to express Australia's concern at Japan's decision to greatly increase its imports of beef from the United States.

Japan has decided to import an extra 8,400 tons of beef each year -- 6,900 tons of which will come from the United States. This leaves just 1,500 tons for Australia to provide. Mr Kerin said it was not too late for Australia to protect her trading interests and he expected an increase of 100,000 tons in the amount of foreign beef sold to Japan by 1990. However, a Radio Australia correspondent in Tokyo says Japan's decision last weekend to bow to requests to increase the American share of the market means that the best Australia can hope for is a small annual increase over the next 4 years.

HAYDEN LEADS DELEGATION AT ESCAP MEETING IN TOKYO

BK110935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Mr Hayden will leave Australia today for Japan where he is to lead the Australian delegation to a meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific -- ESCAP. The 40th ministerial-level commission session will begin in Tokyo on 17 April. Mr Hayden said that ESCAP -- the regional arm of the UN -- was a major channel for the flow of development assistance to the countries of Asia and the Pacific. During his trip to Japan, Mr Hayden will call on his Japanese counterpart, Mr Abe. He will also visit several regional centers in southern Japan.

NEW ZEALANDPRC OFFERED PERMANENT ANTARCTIC RESEARCH BASE

BK101247 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] New Zealand has offered China a site for a permanent research base in Antarctica. In return, New Zealand wants China to recognize that New Zealand has special rights in its Ross Dependency in Antarctica. The offer has been made by New Zealand's minister of science and technology, Dr Ian Shearer, who is visiting China. The choice of seven sites in New Zealand's Antarctic territory has been offered. Dr Shearer said New Zealand would be willing to help China by providing supply and refuelling facilities for ships, and other support for the base. He said it was hoped the two countries would cooperate on research. China is a nonconsultative member of the Antarctic Treaty, and Dr Shearer said a base in the region would help Beijing gain full consultative status.

VOMD CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT 'PRIVATIZATION' PLAN

BK081042 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary: "What Happened to the Privatization Scheme?"]

[Summary] One of the concrete steps for implementation of the Malaysian privatization scheme in the next few years as proposed by the Mahathir regime is to transfer government enterprises or semigovernment enterprises, as well as projects under the government development plan, to a handful of new rich men emerging from the New Economic Policy who have a close connection with the government. Through the privatization process, Prime Minister Mahathir urged the people, especially capitalists, workers, and civil servants to set aside their differences and create a sound investment atmosphere. The scheme, which they claimed was very attractive, has been considered an important decision by the Mahathir regime in handling the country's economy.

"According to the government, under the privatization scheme public enterprises having direct connection with consumers and the public will be given priority to transfer to the private sector. Implementation methods under this scheme include self-management by the private sector, joint management between the private sector and government, management by the private sector through lease contract, and so forth." The privatization scheme is primarily carried out in communications, air transport, port and city services, commercial enterprises, post and telecommunication services, and enterprises under the control of city councils.

Can this scheme be called a change in the New Economic Policy? Can this be considered a government admittance of failure of government enterprises? Or can it be said that Mahathir is aware that most of the government enterprises have suffered losses? We can get the answer to the questions by exposing the secret of the enterprises, provided that we do not forget that the privatization scheme is part of the New Economic Policy. The question is to whom are most of the enterprises handed over by the government. We should investigate the origin of the persons who are able to take over government enterprises in order to make a profit, and to ascertain to what extent this privatization scheme will be beneficial to help lessen the burden of government.

"We should know that a number of new rich men, namely the bureaucratic compradors, have emerged from various public services and government enterprises established for the benefit of the government. This is just the first stage of the New Economic Policy." After 8 years, the New Economic Policy is about to enter the second stage. Last October, Mahathir announced that the present situation has changed a lot. He said that besides the increasing number of Bumiputra [indigenous people] entrepreneurs, the Bumiputras have also begun to save their money. "For this reason, the government has decided that the time has come for introducing the privatization scheme." He said that public enterprises and other government enterprises which have been placed under the privatization scheme -- partly or wholly -- will be better managed, and will be more attractive and profitable. But, in reality, the two stages are organically connected. The difference is only in design; namely, to abuse the public interest for private benefit in the first stage, while in the second stage to publicly transform the public interests into private ownership. Both stages have been designed as part of the New Economic Policy.

"Since the introduction of the New Economic Policy in the 1970's, the government has allocated more than 10 million ringgit for various government agencies to set up enterprises in order to create various development plans through intervention in the trading sector under the pretext of improving Bumiputra's economy and business capability. As a result, a handful of bureaucrats and compradors along with their dependents have filled their stomachs and turned into rich capitalists regardless of whether the public enterprises made a profit or suffered losses."

It has become a public secret that, although the government has suffered losses, its officials are all very rich. Nobody will believe that the losses suffered by government enterprises were caused by the lack of management skill. On defense expenditures, nobody will believe that the high-ranking officials responsible for the purchase of weapons worth hundreds of millions of ringgit did not receive bribes from foreign arms traders or receive big commissions from the transactions. These are the preconditions for implementation of Mahathir's privatization scheme.

"Can the privatization scheme, which serves the New Economic Policy, remove the imbalance and difference of interests among government enterprises and between government enterprises and the private sector as he expected? "Will the takeover of public enterprises by the private bureaucrats and compradors improve skills and the quality of enterprises? Will the cost be lower? Will there be guarantees for the workers in public enterprises? All these factors have attracted attention from the public."

If we follow the steps taken by the government so far, there is the possibility that lands and other properties could be handed over to individuals who have a connection with the government, at a far lower price than the market price. This is also one of the reasons why government officials actively support the privatization scheme.

Mahathir once said that the privatization scheme will not be run by the government as long as it could ensure that workers will benefit from the implementation of the scheme. However, the introduction of the privatization scheme has attracted attention from and created concern among workers in the public sector, especially with regard to their salary, allowances, and pension.

When the country was facing financial difficulties, he said that the privatization scheme would lessen the burden of the government by transferring a number of workers from public enterprises to the private sector. This has caused concern among those serving the public enterprises. It is logical that the workers union is taking a cold attitude or is strongly opposed to the privatization scheme, because the present government labor policy is designed to protect big capitalists.

The government hoped that the implementation of the privatization scheme would change the attitude of traders, who have taken a passive attitude toward government officials in the past, and would create a sound investment climate. This also appeared to be clapping with one hand. Some companies and industries which initially welcomed the privatization scheme just as a matter of principle also took a cautious "wait and see" attitude.

Meanwhile, small and medium-sized enterprises, which have been neglected by the government and oppressed by big enterprises, have shown no interest at all toward the privatization scheme for large public enterprises. "This privatization scheme will not bring about any change in the position of the oppressed enterprises."

Not long ago, prominent leaders of the Malayan Chinese Association, who represented the Chinese capitalists and compradors in the financial and industrial sectors, publicly urged the government to announce the privatization scheme as soon as possible and to designate projects to be privatized under the scheme to avoid confusion. They also claimed that the privatization scheme will be successful only through sound competition and equal participation opportunities. They made the call after Mahathir stated many times that Bumiputres and non-Bumiputras have an equal right to benefit from the privatization scheme.

Many public organizations proposed that, if the privatization scheme is to be implemented, the Kuala Lumpur government should first introduce a public education policy to encourage the establishment of higher educational centers by the private sector in the same way the Japanese did in their country. This will provide an opportunity for tens of thousands of our students to study overseas. "This acceptable proposal which reflects the people's desire was immediately rejected. Judging from this fact, we can acknowledge that the Mahathir regime is different in words and in deeds regarding what they call efforts to foster relations between the government and the people through the privatization scheme."

The privatization scheme for public enterprises is for the benefit of a handful of bureaucrats and compradors and will further sharpen the contradictions between the bureaucratic capitalists and compradors and the people of various levels.

SINGAPORE

DHANABALAN COMMENTS ON SRV-PRC BORDER SHELLING

BK101547 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Vietnam must either settle for less than what it wanted over Cambodia or pay the price of continuing confrontation with China, Foreign Minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan, said yesterday. He said China had made it clear that the recent shelling of Vietnamese posts along the Sino-Vietnamese border was related to the activities of Hanoi's troops at the border between Thailand and Cambodia.

What this meant, Mr Dhanabalan said at a press conference, was that China's relations with Vietnam could not be normalised without a settlement over Cambodia. "Vietnam has got to ask itself whether it can go on with the present policy of confrontation with China indefinitely," Mr Dhanabalan said at the end of his tour of Tanah Merah and Joo Chiat. "Is Vietnam prepared to go on with this policy, pay the price of continued confrontation with China in order to continue occupying Cambodia, or will they settle for something less than what they would like to have?"

Mr Dhanabalan said China could afford to continue its present policy for a very long time and had not ruled out the possibility of a second "punishment" for Vietnam like the one in 1979 when Chinese troops moved into the country. "But maybe this is not necessary. The bombardment by Chinese artillery may be sufficient."

BUSINESS DAY VIEWS CHANGE IN U.S. AMBASSADOR

HK111456 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Carites Danguilan-Vitug: "Change in U.S. Ambassadors Significant?"]

[Text] Does the change in American ambassadors at such an important and difficult time for the Philippines mean anything significant?

Around the end of May, Ambassador Michael Armacost will be replaced by Stephen Warren Bosworth, an economist who is considered an authoritative spokesman of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America.

While some view the change as unusual, taking place as it does "in mid-stream," others see it as merely "routine." Armacost will assume the third most important post in the U.S. State Department when he becomes under-secretary of state for political affairs.

Former diplomat Salvador P. Lopez says he personally would have wished to see Armacost serve longer because "we need a demonstrated understanding of the problems and aspirations of people for democracy." He finds Armacost "sympathetic" to the cause of restoring democracy and therefore regrets his departure. "He (Armacost) rendered excellent service in a very important diplomatic post in a very difficult time during which relations between U.S. and the Philippines have undergone serious disturbance," Lopez said.

One-time Secretary of Foreign Affairs Emmanuel Pelaez, an assemblyman of the ruling party, shrugs off the change as "routine... it is not the first time it has happened." He recalls that some former U.S. ambassadors to the country were also called to Washington after a few years of service in Manila. Armacost was assigned to Manila on March 6, 1982.

NOT FIXED. The U.S. Embassy press office told BUSINESS DAY that there is no fixed term for ambassadors in Manila, but length of service usually runs from two to four years. Former Ambassador William Sullivan stayed for four years, while Richard Murphy, Armacost's predecessor, stayed only for two years.

For Governor Homobono Adaza (Misamis Oriental-Mindanao Alliance), the change in ambassadors reminds him of Vietnam in the early 60's. In Nov. 1963, the U.S. ambassador to Vietnam, then on vacation in Europe, only learned from newspaper reports that he had been replaced by Henry Cabot Lodge. This was the time Vietnam's Buddhist monks were strongly demanding reforms from the Ngo Dinh Diem government.

Adaza points out that a frequent shifting of top embassy people may indicate that the U.S. perceives critical times ahead for the Philippines.

But Francisco Tatad, oppositionist assemblyman, says: "The U.S. simply wants two points of view, Armacost's and Bosworth's."

Bosworth's being a Latin American expert however, is sending uncomfortable signals that the Philippines may go the way of some heavily indebted and economically unstable Latin American countries like Brazil and Mexico. Says Lopez: "Since we are a former Spanish colony, the U.S. lumps us all together with Latin American countries."

Opposition leader and nationalist Jose W. Diokno sees the parallelisms between the Philippines and Brazil and Mexico and thinks that the new ambassador, who has a heavy background in economics, may suggest solutions that worked in the two Latin American countries.

A paper obtained from banking industry sources entitled "Lessons from the Latin American experience" discussed that a "clear similarity" which characterizes Mexico, Brazil and the Philippines is the "government's penchant for massive fiscal spending, large-scale projects and intrusion into private sector enterprise." These consequent massive budget deficits, the paper said, were covered by foreign borrowings which seriously bloated external debt levels.

DANGER. The Philippine Government's "intrusion" into private sector enterprise and the magnitude of its budget deficit "appear small" compared to Mexico and Brazil. The paper warned, however, that the "danger that the country is drifting towards excessive state intervention in the economy given recent political development appears great."

Mexico found itself unable to service its foreign debt in August 1982 and a 90-day moratorium on principal repayment was declared. Brazil, towards the latter part on 1982, approached the International Monetary Fund because of its inability to meet external debt payments. On October 17, 1983, the Philippines was in a similar situation when a 90-day debt moratorium was declared with its international creditors.

Events that triggered the financial crisis differ in each country, according to the paper. For Mexico, it was the drop in crude oil prices and world demand; for Brazil, it was a case of suffering from the repercussions of Mexico; and for the Philippines, the "destabilizing jolt" was the assassination of former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

NO CHANGE. Diokno says the shift in the top embassy post does not indicate any significant change in U.S. foreign policy towards the country: "It's the same dog with a different collar."

Lawyer Joker Arroyo of MABINI (Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism) concurs with Diokno: "There will be no change in American foreign policy -- not one bit -- because policy is made in the State Department."

KBL ACCEPTS OPPOSITION DEBATE CHALLENGE

HK080037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] accepted yesterday [7 April] the challenge of the opposition to debate on the poll issues in a possible nationwide radio-TV hook-up. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono said the KBL will stand on performance and effective government. The challenge to a debate was made by UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] president Salvador Laurel, who said that in the debate he would demolish the performance contention of the KBL.

Rono named as KBL debaters Justice Minister Ricardo Puno and Vice Governor Ismail Mathay Jr for Quezon City, and assemblyman (Cecardo Espino) and former vice mayor (Felicisimo Kaligaw) for Manila.

Minister Rono said that in this debate, not only the voters but the whole population shall be the ultimate judge, because the people, especially those who suffered deprivation before President Marcos assumed office in 1965, are the beneficiaries of development brought about by the KBL government.

Laurel on the other hand challenged President Marcos to a radio-TV debate on the issues that KBL and UNIDO are putting to the people for judgement in the coming polls.

And speaking of the coming polls, lack of organization and campaign funds are the principal problems facing the opposition in the current campaign for control of the Batasang Pambansa.

This was the assessment of President Marcos to newsmen yesterday during a brief interview at the Laoag International Airport shortly before leaving for Manila. The president said the withdrawal of some opposition candidates from the political race may be attributed to a lack of logistics. The president said that the opposition's lack of organization may be seen in their inability to appoint a substantial number of inspectors even in places where they have been declared as dominant opposition party.

Also the president lashed out at the opposition leaders who met in Hong Kong to plan an election campaign for the May 14 Batasan elections. He told newsmen before explaining that he finds it quite strange that the opposition leaders should be meeting on an internal matter in a foreign land.

UNIDO OPPOSES VOTER REGISTRATION EXTENSION

OW111323 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] candidate in Manila Mel Lopez said an extension of the registration [of voters] will be unacceptable to the opposition unless the COMELEC [Commission on Elections] provides stringent safeguards to discourage flying registrants.

MARCOS DECREE ON CONFISCATED FOREIGN CURRENCY

HK090639 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday authorized the Central Bank to use confiscated dollars for investment or as security for obligations. The authorization was provided in a decree issued by the president. It named the Central Bank the sole custodian of dollars and other currencies confiscated from black-marketeers and smugglers.

It was estimated that millions of pesos in local and foreign currencies have been seized by the authorities since the government launched the crackdown on smugglers and blackmarketeers of dollars. The latest seizure was last March 25, when over \$470,000 was seized by government agents from a Chinese woman who was about to smuggle them to Hong Kong.

Under the decree, the confiscated currencies will be taken into custody by the Central Bank if there is no claimant within 48 hours of a seizure and if the person from which the money was seized is finally convicted in court. The decree also provided that the agents making the seizure must make an inventory of the confiscated amount and issue a corresponding receipt. This will prevent irregularities. Central Bank officials and Commission on Audit representatives must witness the inventory.

PHILIPPINES GRANTED LOAN PAYBACK EXTENSION

HK120056 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The Philippines was granted a third 90-day extension on payments of all maturing foreign debts. The third 90-day extension is effective on April 14 to July 12. Central Bank Deputy Governor Gabriel Singson said the extension was relayed to the Central Bank by the 12-bank advisory committee which represents the 350 creditor banks of the Philippines. The committee is led by the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. According to the communications by the 12-bank advisory committee, it has also pledged to maintain the level of foreign loans to the Philippines at the 17 October 1983 level, when the Philippines first asked for a 90-day moratorium on debt payments.

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